CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28761—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1892.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER and Co.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th June.
B.L.	SHANNON	4077	800	E. P. Bishop	17th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	24th "
B.L.	THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th "
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	22nd "
B.L.	ROHILLA	3387	700	J. E. Jephson	29th "
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L.	GANGES	4297	800	T. J. Alderton	12th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th "
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4165	800	W. D. G. Worcester.	26th "
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	4972	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th "
B.L.	ORIENTAL	4972	1200	E. Stewart	24th Sept.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, & NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

June 16th June 30th July 28th.
July 14th August 11th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 21st, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.



THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
28th June. 26th July. 23rd August.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 1, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	660	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd June.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	22nd July.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 290	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	8th June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 1, 1892.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th June, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on boardby 8 a. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

"MacIVER" LINE.



THE following Steamers WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Captains.	About.
*ETOLIA	3139.	R. Jones	7th June for Plymouth.
*LYCIA	3139.	B. Fletcher, R. N. R.	4th July " Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess; is fitted with Electric Light; and has all Cabins amidships.
For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, 8th June, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 12th June, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 9th June, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th June, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co
Liverpool ..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
R. B. KING, Hyderabad, (Deccan.)
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARABIA	3514	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3593	Geo. Read	13th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, May 21, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
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BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
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Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette," and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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TO SPORTSMEN, NATURALISTS, &C.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., invite attention to their large and varied Stock of

ARTIFICIAL ANIMALS AND BIRDS' EYES.

The following are kept in hand:—

		Rs. a.			Rs. a.
TIGER	per pair	2 8	SAMBHAR	per pair	2 8
LION	do.	4 8	NILGHAI	do.	3 0
PANTHER	do.	1 4	WILD BOAR	do.	1 4
BEAR	do.	1 4	WILD CAT	do.	1 4
HYENA	do.	1 12	WOLF	do.	1 4
BISON	do.	4 8	WILD DOG	do.	1 4
ANTELOPE	do.	1 12	CROCODILE	do.	1 4
FAWN	do.	2 8	SHEEP, small	do.	1 8
IBEX	do.	3 0	Do. large	do.	2 8
BULL	do.	3 12	Do. (ovis ammon)	do.	7 0

BIRDS' EYES as follows:—

Vulture, Owl, Flamingo, Stork, Eagle, Bustard, Hawk, Heron, Peacock, &c., &c., from As. 8 per pair. Fish and Snakes' Eyes, from As. 4 per pair.

SKINNING KNIVES, each Re. 1-2.
Ditto set of 3, in fold up leather case, Rs. 2-12.

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TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

THORPE AND CO.'S WATERPROOFS!

REGULATION CAPES (SEALED PATTERN) ANDERSON'S, BEST QUALITY, SEWN, AND TAPED.
Rs. 35.

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Rs. 26.

ANDERSON'S FAWN SERGE COATS, PERFECT VENTILATION, A SPECIALITY.
Rs. 30.

DRAB VULCANIZED INVERNESS CAPES.
Rs. 16-8.

STOUT DRAB, TWILL WATERPROOF SHEETS, 84 by 48 (SOILED). Reduced from Rs. 16-8
To Rs. 10-8.

60-INCH DRAB TWILL WATERPROOF SHEETING.
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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

EXCHANGE AGAIN!

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

EXTREMELY regret to announce, and with the utmost reluctance, that from this date the CASH PRICE of their

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTES

Is enhanced from Rs. 780 to Rs. 825.

They have hitherto hesitated in deciding on this increase in Price as they hoped that by this time Exchange would have taken a more favourable turn. As the favourable turn appears to be a very remote probability, and the chances are a still further decline in the value of the Rupee, they would advise intending Purchasers to avail themselves of the opportunity of buying these Pianos at the present Price and before a *possible* fall in the price of Silver necessitates their marking their Pianos at a still HIGHER FIGURE.

The Prices of Pianofortes by JULIUS BLUTHNER and OTHER MAKERS have also been enhanced by about 5 Per Cent.

PRICE LISTS and FULL DETAILS of Hire-Purchase Terms may be had on Application to

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SOLE AGENTS FOR
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, JULIUS BLUTHNER, AND OTHERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE MONSOON!! THE MONSOON!!!!
GENT'S WATERPROOFS,
PARAMATTAS, TWEEDS, CHECKS, ETC.
SUPERIOR HIGH CLASS GOODS.
SEWN SEAMS—FROM RS. 7 TO RS. 50.
PERFECT VENTILATION.

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LIVER AND SPLEEN MIXTURE.

PREPARED from the original Formula of a well-known Bombay Physician. It has been used by old Indians for the last thirty years, and always with excellent results. It gives to that troublesome body—THE LIVER—just the "stirring up" it requires without disturbing the general system. To sufferers from "SPLEEN," it can be recommended as about the only remedy that can be taken with the certainty of relief.

Price per Bottle Re. 1-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

DEWAN'S SAUCE.
A DELICIOUS APPETIZER,

PREPARED under State supervision from the choicest fresh Indian Condiments. A delicious seasoning for Meats of all kinds, Soups, Curries, &c.

Price per Bottle, 12 Annas.

SOLE AGENTS,
KEMP & Co., Limited,
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DYSPEPSIA AND ITS CURE.

INDIGESTION

Makes life unbearable, and thousands of sufferers will be delighted to know that it has been and is

CURED BY

Our Paparidine, which is made from later discoveries in the World of Materia Medica, of medicines that have proved invaluable for this complaint.

PAPARIDINE

Is almost a specific as the following extracts will show:—

TESTIMONIALS:—

"About this PAPARIDINE (Digestive Fluid) of yours, I derived immense benefit from its use, and after taking four or five bottles, I left it off, and have BEEN ENTIRELY FREE FROM INDIGESTION FOR NEARLY THREE MONTHS. ... Your Paparidine is the only thing that has ever done me good .... I recommended your medicine to a young lady, who has been a MARTYR TO DYSPEPSIA. FOR MORE THAN FOUR YEARS, could not touch meat, and for the past three weeks she has BEEN ENTIRELY FREE FROM ATTACKS.

"I feel that it is my duty to make known the benefit I have received by using your "PAPARIDINE," which has COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DYSPEPSIA.

"I have suffered from the above disease for the past four years, and have tried all sorts of medicines, but have never found any that gave me instant relief as yours has done. One bottle has completely cured me. I STRONGLY RECOMMEND IT TO ANY PERSONS SUFFERING FROM DYSPEPSIA AS IT IS A POSITIVE CURE."

Price Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 10. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical Engl's Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
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THACKER AND CO., LD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held in the Company's Fort Premises, New Oriental Bank Building, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 11th of June next, at 4-30 p. m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the audited accounts made up to the 29th February last, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 4th, to Wednesday, the 15th June, 1892, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

B. PHILLIPS, Managing Director.

Bombay, 31st May, 1892.

NOTICE.

UNDER the Provisions of Sections 26 and 27 of Act V. of 1861, Notice is hereby given that TWO GULBURGA MILLS SHARES, Nos. 947 and 951, respectively, valued at Rs. 500 each, and issued in the name of SHAH ZADA BEGUM, were found on the Residency Road, at Hyderabad, on or about the 17th October, 1891. Any person having a claim to the same must appear before the Superintendent, Residency Bazars, Hyderabad (Deccan), and establish his right thereto within six months from the date of this Notice. Failing which the said Shares will be sold, and the sale proceeds credited to Government.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court, this 11th day of May, 1892.

O. V. BOZANQUET, Superintendent, Residency Bazars, Office of Supdt. Residency Bazars, Hyderabad (Deccan).

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Nett Income for the year 1891......£1,706,816

Total Assets, December 31, 1891 ...£8,888,113

INSURANCES on the most favourable terms

MILLS, GODOWNS, MERCHANDISE, HOTELS, BUNGALOWS, &c.

EUROPEAN CIVIL AND MILITARY LIVES.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Bombay Agents.

JUST UNPACKED, FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY, From As. 12 to Rs. 3-8 per lb.

MORENAS & COMPANY, 15, MEDOWS STREET.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE CREAM, IN FANCY BOXES, From As. 8 to Rs. 2-8 per Box.

MORENAS & COMPANY, WINES, SPIRITS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE in ¼-lb. Pkts., From As. 5 to As. 8 per Pkt.

MORENAS & COMPANY, ICE AND PASTRY CONFECTIONERS.

CHRYSTALLIZED FRUITS ! ! !

Apricot. Cherries.
Prunes. Poir Roses.

Peaches and Assorted Fruits. Re. 1-12 per lb.

MORENAS & COMPANY, GENERAL MERCHANTS.

TOY BOOKS ! TOY BOOKS ! ! On Linen and Paper, From As. 8 to Rs. 2 each.

MORENAS & COMPANY, 15, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

DOLLS ! DOLLS ! ! IN GREAT VARIETY, From As. 8 to Rs. 24 each.

MORENAS & COMPANY, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

DUTCH CIGARS.—Mild, well-flavoured, easy draught and superb finish, Rs. 3 to Rs. 15 per 100. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SPOTTED DOGS.—Par Excellence *the* Mess Cigar, Rs. 11 per 100. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TWISTED MANILLAS.—The latest brand out, put up in boxes of 50. Rs. 10 per box. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.—Bock's "Golden Eagles," "Upmanns," "Belindas" and all the leading brands, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per 100. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CONDITIONERS.—To promote the proper conditioning of Cigars, Cigarettes, or Tobaccos in the Monsoon. Convenient, portable and unbreakable, Rs. 3, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SMOKING MIXTURES.—"Pyramid" (mild), "1888" (medium mild), "Golden Block," (medium full), "Rifle" (full). Guaranteed thoroughly fresh and sound. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PLAYERS' "Navy Cut" Tobacco, just to hand, fresh shipment. In ¼ and ½ lb tins, Re. 1 and Rs. 1-14 per tin, respectively. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN).—By direct importation from Cairo by every alternate Mail Steamer, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5 per 100. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES.—New Shipment, just arrived per S. S. "Shannon," of Dry Plates, Printing out, Sensitive, Aristotype and Bromide Papers. Every article guaranteed. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PORTABLE WARMING STOVES.—For the coming Monsoon; nothing to compare with them for practical utility. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TEAS (NILGIRI and KANGRA).—At 9 as., 12 as., 14 as., Re. 1-2, 1-4 and 1-6 per lb., packed on the estates. Splendid value. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

COFFEE.—High-grown Indian (in berry), superior to Mocha. Re. 1 per lb., or Rs. 6-8 per bag of 7lb. nett. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTES, INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY, BY TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ELECTRIC CLOCKS.—No Winding required. In handsome Carved Walnut Cases with Batteries charged to go for 3 years and which may be recharged after that time at a trifling Cost. Timepiece only Rs. 80. Striking hours and half-hours Rs. 100.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ZITHER BANJOES.—The latest improvement. This is the most powerful Banjo made for brilliancy of tone, fitted with thin WIRE Strings and Machine head (5 Strings.)—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

DRYING BOTTLES.—For preserving gloves, Ribbons, Cheroots, Cigarettes etc., from damp, at Rs. 2-8, Rs. 3-8, and Rs. 5 each.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

WANTED, Assistant Bank Shroff. Liberal Terms will be given to a suitable man. Apply OLD SECRETARIAT.

WANTED, a Native with a small Capital to open up a lucrative business. Apply to No. "21," Moos Buildings, Grant Road.

REGULATION WATERPROOF CLOAKS for Cavalry, Infantry and Civil Wear at Rs. 26, Rs. 21 and Rs. 20, respectively.—ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LD., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

THE New Improved CELESTINA, with 3 rolls of music and case complete, Rs. 80. Also Extra music on hand by JOHN G. MURDOCH and Co., Ld., London, expressly made to suit the Indian climate. Cheaper kinds, Rs. 70, with 3 rolls.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SOMETHING NEW.—Handsome Silver Stick WATCHES, suitable for Riding Whips, Sticks, Umbrellas, etc., Rs. 50 each.—C. A. CUTTRISS and Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, Fort.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor. S. BOMANJI.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed with my family in the Alexandra Hotel for three weeks, and was well satisfied with everything. The Proprietor is a most polite and obliging gentleman, and the servants were also obliging and respectful. The table was good, indeed, and the accommodation excellent and the charges very moderate. I ought to mention the fact that on our arrival at the Hotel, Mrs. Lyon was very sick, indeed, and after a brief stay of three weeks was so far recovered as to be able to return home.—JAMES LYON, M. E. Mission, Ajmere.

POONA SEASON.—THE POONA HOTEL is a First-Class Upper-Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally and conveniently situated, is open to westerly breeze, and affords all the comforts of a home. Terms Moderate.

ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD WATCHES by ROTHERHAM & SONS, in hunting, half-hunting and open-faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation balance.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watch-maker, 42, Medows Street.

!!! MUSIC !!!—The Mountebanks "The Basoche," Latest Comic Operas. Largest selection of newest Songs. Dance Music, etc., procurable. Price lists on application.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

THE JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL, Esplanade, and the SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOLS, Byculla Bridge, will be RE-OPENED, on Wednesday, the 8th June. THOMAS H. GREIG, Honorary Secretary.

FOR SALE.—NAGUR'S Patent World Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, CHESTS, Patent Key Detective Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c., &c. Safes by all English and Foreign makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 62, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO LET.—The GROUND FLOOR of the premises being built at Apollo Bunder. Opposite Sirdar's Mansions, for the Ripon Club. Apply HONORARY SECRETARIES, Hornby Row.

TO LET.—PORTION of GROUND-FLOOR of Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, suitable for Office or Shop. Apply to LIBRARIAN.

TO SMOKERS.—Try once Pistis and Pelekano's Real Egyptian Cigarettes and Turkish Tobacco. Warranted fresh. Supply by every Mail.—PISTIS and PELEKANOS, below Sassoon's Mechanic's Institute, Fort, Bombay.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Suited for Artistic Presents to Friends at Home.—Designs and Shapes purely Oriental—School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS, NEAT COLORED BORDERS. Assorted Patterns in each dozen, fast colours, a remarkably cheap line, per doz. Rs. 4 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Policies for the whole Term of Life are issued at a premium of Rs. 28 per Annum per Rs. 1,000 to persons aged 25 years. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., Agents, the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

STOCK TAKING-CLEARANCE SALE.—For a SHORT TIME ONLY. 4 Good copyright Songs for Re. 1. No selection allowed. The Music is already done up in parcels for post; largest stock of music in India.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld., Music Publishers.

JUST LANDED, Per s. s. Shannon, Dog-cart, Driving Aprons, Waterproof, Sheeting, Silk Umbrellas, &c., &c. Waterproof Coats, Rs. 4; and Suits complete, Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8 each.—AT HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS, opposite Crawford Market.

SHOULD you want your SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS supplied, Cleaned, and Repaired to entire satisfaction, try DANNEY & Co., Cuttlers, 20, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, the Cheapest House.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of DARJEELING TEAS of Renowned Ripon Tea Estates. Highly recommended for Aroma and Flavour. Agents:—JIJIBHOY JEHANGIR and Co., Marine Street, Fort. Sub-Agents:—FRASER and Co., Chemists, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

CHILDREN'S COTS.—All sizes and prices. A well assorted consignment, just landed.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar :—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj. Reporter :—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India) :—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water-Works :—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq. Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. ; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

OLD POT STILL IRISH WHISKEY.—Pure Malt ever imported. Guaranteed 7 years old. Buy no other. Rs. 30 per dozen.—O'NEAL & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA DUST—Finest Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 12 ; Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 11 ; Pekoe Dust, As. 10 ; Souchong Dust, As. 9 ; Mixed Dust, As. 8 ; Congon Dust, As. 7 ; and Tea Dust, As. 6 ; per lb. —N. B. Dantra & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India, from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES ! ! ! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of TWELVE PER CENT. (equivalent to Rs. 60 per Share) declared at the Ewenty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, for the year ending March 31st, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 13th June, 1892, to Shareholders on the Register at this date, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,

WILLIAM CARTER, General Manager.

Head Office, Byculla, 31st May, 1892.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

IT is hereby notified that this Company's ICE can be had at the Factory Sale Room, at the following rates :—

Quantities under 80 lbs., 4 pies per lb.
Quantities of 80 lbs., or over, 4 pies per lb., less 10 per cent. Discount.
Quantities of 500 lbs., or upwards, 3 pies per lb. Sale Room is open from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 19th May, 1892.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Armenian Lane, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, 1892, at 4 P.M., for transacting the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Director's Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st March 1892.
2ND.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3RD.—To appoint an Auditor of the Company for the year ending 31st March 1893 and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th May to 6th June, 1892, (both days inclusive.)

By Order of the Board,

SADANAND BALCRISHNA & Co., Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 21st May, 1892.

MESSRS. HUSSANALLY MOOLLA HAKIMJEE AND BROTHERS

HAVE just received their Monsoon Stock of WATERPROOF COATS, CAPES, LEGGINGS, Thigh Legging, also long Boots, Goloches Boots and Shoes, Ammunition, &c., at Moderate Rates. All Up-Country orders promptly executed through V. P. P. Post.

Shop No. 1, Crawford Market, New Arcade Footpath.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 184 OF 1890.

NARAYEN RAGHOONATH, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Navewady Lane..Plaintiff.

vs.

MADHOWRAO BHASKER, Hindoo Inhabitant of Bombay, at present residing at Bhalad, in Rajpipla State, and Jugonath Madhowrao of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Portuguese Church Street, in Bombay ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Eighteenth Day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-Second day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two, at the hour of Three O'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS :—

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Narayen Raghoonath and of the abovenamed Defendants, Madhowrao Bhasker and Jagoonath Madhowrao, or any of them in all that one-fourth share of the said Defendants, Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Jagonnath Madhowrao, in all that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage, tenements, and dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of and fronting the passage forming part of the said premises, and leading to the said premises from the Portuguese Church Street, near Bhooleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement eight hundred and fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts, whereof six hundred and forty-three square yards part thereof are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 140, New No. A-1250, old Survey No. 290, and new Survey No. 3-423, the buildings on the said premises being assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward Nos. 4574 and 4575, and Street Nos. 13 and 14 Bhasker Lane, and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Narsinglalji Maharaj, on or towards the South partly by the property of Gokladhisjee Maharaj, partly by the property of Keshowrao Bhaskerjee, and partly by a passage, dividing the property from the property of Keshowrao Bhaskerjee, on or towards the East by the property of Keshowrao Bhaskerji, and on or towards the West by the property of Vinayeckrao Bhaskerjee, and which said hereditaments and premises were and are now in the occupation of the said Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Acting Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. R. S. Brown and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 8th day of March, 1892.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

COTTON TWEEDS.

FOR Summer Suits nothing is neater or more suitable than the Superior Cotton Tweeds sold by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Price As. 8 Per Yard.

Samples Free on Application.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

AN English-built CANOE BAROUCHE, by Windover, the property of Sir RAYMOND WEST.

One DUNNETT GIG, by Windover, the property of Mr. GRAHAM LYNN.

One C. Spring CABRIOLETTE, by Slater, the property of Mr. G. W. COTGRAVE.

One Single-seated Brougham in good order, the property of Mr. G. A. KITTREDGE.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES AND MATCH BOXES

Of the best European Design and Manufacture, in plain, engraved or artistically chased Cases, most suitable for presentation.

Cigar cases, Rs. 75 ; Cigarette cases, Rs. 40, 45 and 50 ; Match Boxes, Rs. 8, 15, and 20.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price : Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4 ; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, &c., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial ; packing, As. 2 ; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s.

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price ; Re. 1-4 per phial ; packing, As. 2 ; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist, No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

GRATEFUL COMFORTING ! !

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus :

JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

HARRY CLARK & CO., HIGH CLASS CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS.

PROFESSIONAL BREECHES MAKERS.

SPECIALITE, FOR SUMMER WEAR,

Cotton Tweeds, made in exact imitation of the best Woollen Goods.

WARRANTED SHRUNK AND FAST COLOUR.

PER SUIT (Coat, Vest, and Trousers)................................ Rs. 9
SIX SUITS (Coat, Vest, and Trousers) .... Rs. 48

A LARGE RANGE OF PATTERNS TO SELECT FROM.

CAWNPORE TWILL SHIRTING.

DELIGHTFULLY COOL FOR SUMMER WEAR.

Plain White Twill, Shakespeare Collar and Pocket ....6 for Rs. 12-8

White Ground, Coloured Stripes, Shakespeare Collar and Pocket 6 for Rs. 13-8

AN ENGLISH CUTTER of High Class ability from CARR and SONS, CONDUIT ST., West.

Samples and Directions for Self-measurement forwarded on Application.

MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS :—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS

NOTICE :—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.

Height, including stopper, 11 in.,

Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO., HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ....£1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND......£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.

AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.

April 13, 1892.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE :

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for

12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE, Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£ 500,000.

RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE :

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000

Reserve Fund..................................$ 63,00,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors.......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co).
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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" 24 " " " (" " 1)

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Price Rs. 4 for 15 days' use, 2 phials Rs. 8 and 3 phials Rs. 12, and the postage charges As. 12, Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-4 respectively. Dozen Rs 40 to all Agents and Medicine dealers throughout the World.

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P. BURROWS, SOLE AGENT IN INDIA.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Name	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,035
Ban Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Ban Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Ch Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Ch Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53–
Nal Bank India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	185
N Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	16 pr. ct.	110
Share	–	–	–	–	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

Name	Shares	Amount	Paid-up	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate
ock Ashwn	1,000	200	200	10	255
	750	50	150	7½	190
kBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
ham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	107
ty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
ar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
mbay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
mbay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,150
Do. New Issue	500	375	62½	67½	1,050
ombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	90
ombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	880
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	135
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	109
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	318
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	120
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	83
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	88xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	--	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	182
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	17 pr.ct.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	462½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	--	20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,00	100	100	5 pr.ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000		100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	950
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	82
Telephone Co.	3,200	25	2	Rs. 1	20

PRESS COMPANIES.

Name	Shares	Amount	Paid-up	Last Dividend	Cash Rate
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,100x
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr.ct.	950 / 205
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	122½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40	120
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	500	200	200	10	110
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	217½ / 30
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	...	1,425
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg	400	250	..	130	175 / 850
Fort	1515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	850
French	300	500	all	100	
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450x1
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	50	137½ / 475
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	490
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	1300	500	500	63	500 / 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	90
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	455
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	240
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	600
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	116½
Prince of Wales	00	500	500		385
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	230
Volkart	--	1,000	100	Rs. 100	970

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Name	Shares	Amount	Paid-up	Last Dividend	Cash Rate
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	465
Anglo-Indian	3,345	100	100	5	87
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	371	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	380
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	--	325 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1150
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1060
Connaught Mills	600	500	50	10 pr.ct.	705
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	630
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	610
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,100	500	500	Rs. 20	447½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	860
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	650
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	485½
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	715
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	660
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	880
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	420
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,010xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	680
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	800
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	655
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	495
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	124
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	705
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1052½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	225
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1430
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	117½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,730xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	16
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	690
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1225
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1130xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	5	1250
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	465
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	290
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	205
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	325
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	490
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	380
Western India	1,200	11,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700wd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	--	710
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,009	..	600 nom

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 24-12	
China Leaf	" 24-8	National.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	" 24-2	"
Do. do. new	" 24	
Australia do.	" 24-4	
Bombay do.	" 24-8	
English Sovereigns	" 15-12	
Do. Drazors	" 15-11	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 106-9	
Do. 17½ do.	" 106-11	
Carolus Dollars	" 228	Nominal.
Mexican do.	" 222	"
ave-Francs	" 303	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation 3 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Calder left the dock on Friday and the s. s. Kaveri and Bheema on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Oakland left the dock on Friday.

THEFT REPORTED.—Oomaji Sayanna, a carpenter, living at Cammatipura, reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 323, from a cupboard.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A LAD.—Abdool Latiff, living at Kambekar Street, has reported to the police that his son, Kassum, about nine years of age, left home, on Friday morning, and has not been since heard of.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.—The Club Cup race on Saturday was won for the second time by Mr. W. Penton, who thereby obtains the gold medal, the two other prizes being won by Messrs. G. D. Traylen and T. Pillow.

EFFECTS OF NATIVE DRUGS.—On Friday evening Yakoob, a police *ramosee*, was taken to the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious state, apparently suffering from the effects of poison. It appeared that the man was suffering from a disease, and on the advice of a friend he made a decoction from the leaves of a tree, and took it as medicine with the result that he at once became unconscious. He is still lying in the hospital in an unconscious state.

FIRE AT MAHIM.—On Saturday evening, a fire broke out in a gardener's hut, at Mahim. The wind was, at the time, blowing high and the fire caught hold of five cocoanut trees, which were destroyed. The fire-engine from Chinchpoogly was brought on the scene, but it was not utilised as the Mahim manual-engine, which was promptly in attendance, was found sufficient to cope with the fire, which was extinguished in an hour. The fire is attributed to the careless use of a fireplace. The damage is estimated at Rs. 325.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Phiroz Hosang Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Ibrahim Mahomed, an old offender, was charged with stealing a copper *lota*, valued at one rupee, from the house of a Hindu, living at Khetwadi. The accused was arrested on suspicion while trying to dispose of the *lota*, on Saturday morning. He admitted the charge and also six previous convictions for similar offences. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—The Rovers played their first practice game on Saturday afternoon, and were fortunate in obtaining a good turn-out of players. The form exhibited was perhaps better than one would expect, when it is considered that all the players were quite out of training. We observed that there were three new forwards who should prove of considerable value. If the Rovers can secure a worthy successor to their late goal-keeper, Mr. Moylan, who is unfortunately away from Bombay they will have little to fear this season.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Forjett and Officers, the Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 p.m.

March........(Op : 51)..............................Schubert.
Overture......La Sirene...............................Auber.
Entre.........Act La Colombe....................Gounod.
Valse.........Abshied Von Munchen..............Gung'l.
Selection.....Il Trovatore............................Verdi.
Polka.........Touta La Joie.........................Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A WELL-FOUNDED SUSPICION.—Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Phiroz Hosang Dustoor, Narayan Krishna was charged with having in his possession a silver neck-ornament, valued at Rs. 10, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fradulently obtained. The accused took the ornament to a Marwaree, on Friday evening, and offered it for sale, at a very low price. The Marwaree became suspicious and reported the matter to the police, who, on enquiry, found that the ornament was stolen from the house of a Hindu. The Magistrate committed the accused to jail for two months.

DEATH OF KAZEE ABDUL LUTIFF LONDAY.—The Konkanee Mahomedan community has been thrown into mourning by reason of the death of their respected spiritual head, Kazee Shums-ul-Ulama Abdool Lutiff Londay, which took place on Saturday morning, at the age of seventy-six years. He held the office of Kazee for the last quarter of a century, and was also a *moofti* of the Bombay Government. His funeral, which took place on Saturday about midday, was attended by hundreds of Mahomedans; and the Konkanee Mahomedans had closed all their places of business during the day out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.—From the 1st instant Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, has ordered the following transfers amongst Inspectors of Police:—Inspector Greyhurst, in charge of Kharakuwa section, is transferred to A Division; Inspector Hiscocks, in charge of Cammatipura, having resigned, is replaced by Inspector Hack in the Cammatipura section; Inspector Grey, of the Water Police, is transferred to B Division, and Inspector Ellis is transferred from A Division to the Water Police, in place of Inspector Grey. Inspector Holdway is sent to Parel and Inspector McCormack is brought to Kharakuwa section, C Division.

GOA NEWS.—The new customs tariff, which has been published in the Government Boletin has created general dissatisfaction, and is likely to drive away the little trade that is carried on at present. The prices of almost all the articles have risen considerably.—During the week ending 17th May, the West of India Portuguese Railway Co. earned Rs. 171 per mile against Rs. 384 per mile during the same period last year.—The customs receipt for the month of March last in Portuguese-India amounted to Rs. 23,998, which is considered to be below the average anticipated.—General Daniel Ferreira Pestana, Inspector of the Army in Africa and Portuguese-India, has been permitted to settle at Goa on his retirement from active service.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Saturday morning, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, touching the death of Vullee Mahomed, a child about six years of age. On Friday night the deceased went to a coffee-shop, at Erskine Road, and having got a cup of tea sat on a chair in front of the shop. A few minutes later, the shop-keeper heard some one crying and on going out he saw the boy had been run over by a carriage and seriously injured. A phaeton was standing near by but nobody saw how the deceased came to be run over. He died in a few minutes. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the death of Vullee Mahomed was caused from injuries received by being run over by a carriage, but under what circumstances there was no evidence before the jury to say.

ARRIVAL OF HIS HIGHNESS THE THAKORE SAHEB OF WADHWAN.—H. H. the Thakore Saheb Balsingjee, of Wadhwan, arrived in Bombay yesterday, by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and was accompanied by Messrs. Prabhuram Jivanram, Jamnadas Govindjibhai, Bhimjibhai, and seventy-five followers. Among those present on the station to receive his Highness were, H. H. Shekh Huseinmia Saheb, of Mangrole, Messrs. Damodar Thakersey, Umar Jamal, P. Kerawala, Jamnadas Premchand, Girjaprasad Hariprasad, Vishvanath P. Vaidya, Popat P. Vaidya, S. P. Mehta, Vithaldas Damodar, and others. His Highness during the last three months has been ill, but has now greatly improved in health. His Highness will remain in Bombay for a fortnight only, and then leaves for Poona, where he intends to pass the season. From the station his Highness drove to Westfield, his temporary residence at Mahaluxmi.

A CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Nelmes charged Ismael Ahmed, a Mahomedan of bad repute, before Mr. Phiroz Hosang Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with kidnapping Ameena, a girl, about nine years of age. Ameena's mother is a mendicant, and on Saturday morning before day-break, the mother went to beg alms leaving her daughter asleep in the verandah of a house, at Grant Road. Whilst she was away the accused picked up the girl and carried her away. A policeman at Cammatipoora accosted Ismael and questioned him as to where he was taking the girl. The accused replied that the girl was his sister, and he was taking her to a theatre. Meanwhile the girl awoke, and began to cry out for her mother. The accused put the girl down, in the street, and attempted to run away, but was followed by the sepoy, who overtook and arrested him, at Bapty Road. The accused, in his defence pleaded that he took up the child as she was lying exposed to the rain in the open verandah of a house, and was carrying her to his house simply out of charity. The Magistrate disbelieved his statement, and sentenced the accused to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

MESSRS. JARDINE SKINNER AND THEIR BANIANS.

JUDGMENT.

HIS LORDSHIP Mr. Justice Trevelyan delivered an exceedingly lengthy and exhaustive judgment in this case on Thursday. After dealing with the facts of the case, and after going through the issues, "seriatim," he said that if he found one of the banians liable, it would follow that his co-partner would be liable; and that if there was accountability at all, it must be as regards both. The main question which his lordship had to try was whether the banians were accountable at all. It had been admitted and accepted by everybody at the latter stage of the case that the person who had got the money, and who had disappeared, was the cashier Dinoo. But his lordship would make no comments as regards this man, as he did not want to cast any aspersion. On the 2nd May, 1870, the banianship agreement was drawn up between the plaintiffs on one side, and the defendants and Dwarkanath, father of Khettur Mohun since dead, on the other. At the time this agreement had been drawn up and entered into, according to the case of both sides, this business carried on by Jardine Skinner and Co. was a different one, to some extent, from what it had since changed to. At that time their main busines was in exports and imports with a dozen or more agencies. The other business had decreased while their agencies had increased. The original agreement was altered, and from the 1st May, 1875, the banians' establisment, which was paid for by them formerly, was since paid by the firm of Jardine Skinner, while the duties, guarantee and responsiblities of the banians were not changed, but remained in every respect, as laid down in the old agreement. The establishment continued to be kept up as the banians' establishment, and all the persons employed in it continued to be the banians' servants, and the banians were still responsible for the acts of these people. Apart from the overwhelming evidence of the books there was other evidence, and against all this there was only the statement of Khettur Mohun in the box, where his statement was of a such a kind that his lordship was sorry to say he had to find fault. It was a sad thing to have to say this because he was a respectable person. His attempts to conceal the truth were very great. His lordship thought he must find as a fact that the servants in the banians' department were the banians' servants, and were not in any respect under the control of Messrs. Jardine Skinner and Co. His lordship also found that the whole of the cash belonging to Jardine Skinner and Co. were received or paid, but through the banians' department. Of this fact there was no question. The submitted cash-book, which purported to convey to the plaintiffs complete information as to payments and receipts on their behalf, was written by both defendants and various other persons. This book went to the accountant and head partner, who examined one side of it only. It purported to contain accounts of every transaction of the firm, and included amounts not only of mercantile business, but also of agencies of which the firm were agents. His lordship, therefore, found that until November, 1890, the banians daily accounted to the firm in respect of all monies of agencies and of everything else. The question was whether persons who had accounted for 20 years for such transactions could come to Court and say they were not liable. It was said that the banians did not, by this agreement in any sense, guarantee anything with regard to any business other than what was described as purely mercantile business. It was said that this receiving and paying monies in respect to agencies was a gratuitous act as their part, and did not in any sense render them liable to account. Although it might be desirable to determine this question, he did not think it was necessary to do so. It was said that the banianship agreement made no reference to these agency monies, but there was nothing in it which excluded it. It was perfectly true that there was no sum given in consideration for this agency business, but one must look to the action and course of dealing of the parties. The banians received "dustoorie" and petty "dustoorie" and Rs. 250 for Watson's business, and another sum of Rs. 250 in consequence of the falling off of the piece-goods business. That showed that they were remunerated; and it rather indicated that they were doing some other work for which they ought to be remunerated. Khettur, at one stage of the case, had pretended not to know anything about the submitted cash-book. In answer to his lordship he had stated that he never saw the inside of it. This he afterwards corrected by saying that he only saw the outside of it except when he wrote in it. When the book was examined it was shown that for nearly twelve months he wrote it. There was no doubt that he knew exactly the nature of the business carried on and the form of the accounts that were submitted. The man had carried on business for 25 years, and now pretended that he went only to the office as a casual visitor to "salaam" the "sahebs" and have a chat. His lordship was always averse to assume that business men do not know their own business, and do not look after their affairs even when they have large sums of money at stake. His lordship, preferring to accept the strong evidence of the book in the defendant's handwring, to his weak evidence in the box, found as a fact that Khettur Mohun knew, from the beginning, of the nature of the work his establishment were doing. If it were necessary to find this, it followed that, having regard to the mode in which the business was carried on from the very commencement, his lordship would find that the work of the agency was within the terms of the banianship agreement. With reference to the letter of admission of liability by the banians, his lordship went on to say that the answer made to that letter, that it was written under coercion, was made by one defendant only. This was not the answer made by Shamlal. His lordship was inclined to think that the circumstances under which that letter was obtained, were such as to minimise the effect of it. Mr. Robinson no doubt told the banians not to leave the office, and put some pressure on them. Under these circumstances he was not prepared to say that that letter was a voluntary expression of the views of the banians. Apart from that, he did not think an admission of that kind, however obtained, was worth much, because it was an admission, to a great extent, of a legal liability, and he would not, therefore, act upon that letter. There was, no doubt, a conversation with Mr. Irving, who said there was a denial. This was some evidence; but this was very trifling evidence compared with the action of the banians for twenty years. His lordship then proceeded to a portion of the case which had taken up practically a large, if not the greater, amount of time. He was afraid that the advisers of the defendants had not been exceedingly pleased with the expressions he had used, but he was bound to say that it was an expression which he ought to make, and which he ought to repeat with greater force now when he saw how little ground there was for such a defence. (His lordship then read the 11th paragraph of the written statement of the defendant, Khettur, in which the wrongful appropriation of any sums by the cashier Dinoo was denied, and in which the European assistants of the plaintiffs' firm were charged with having for many years, been in the habit of overdrawing their accounts and concealing these overdrafts by making false entries, or causing false entries to be made in the plaintiffs' books.) His lordship accepted Mr. Hill's statement that the words were not used in the usual sense, but in the sense in which it used to be used in the antiquated procedure in the Courts of Chancery. There was no doubt that the accounts were overdrawn; but when the paragraph went on to say that the European assistants made, or caused false entries to be made, for the purpose of concealing these overdrafts, his lordship thought it was nothing more or less than a distinct charge of forgery against the European assistants. Having regard to what one had seen of the defendant's statements and knowledge of the books, he did not believe that the defendants ever believed anything of the kind, and if he did, his belief was not evidence in the case, and his belief was not a matter properly to be pleaded. Having regard to the wanton way in which such a dangerous charge had been made, his lordship had to depart from his usual course, and to pronounce it a very unwise one. The charge had been made, and he must deal with it. Each one of these assistants had been called, except the one who had since died, and all had been cross-examined with a view to supporting this written statement as far as it could be. His lordship thought it desirable to go into the whole matter when the reputation of so many were at stake. He thought it his duty to express his opinion in this case, and he proposed to do so. He proposed to deal with Robertson's case last because he was the person most attached. There was no doubt that each of the assistants did overdraw, and some of these overdrafts were in two ways as far as he could make out. Each had a ledger account, which was really an account of their salaries, and the items in this ledger account, monies paid or received by the banians, were matters really between the firm and the banians. In the banianship agreement there was a provision that the members of the house and the European assistants should have their accounts adjusted and passed through at the end of every month. So far as the ledger account was concerned, there was really no attack. The attack was this, each of these assistants seemed to have had a private account with the banian, that is to say, they borrowed money from the cashier to a more or less great extent. Each had a book in which entries were made. Most of these transactions, or nearly all of them seemed to have been in 1890, when there was a gold bubble in Calcutta (some evidence of this fact there was), and this seemed to have bitten the European assistants to some extent. They seemed to have overdrawn for the purpose of buying shares, and there was, he thought, no doubt that the partners of the firm were not aware of this. The banian said that he did not know this; but whether it was true or not his lordship did not know. There was an arrangement between the assistants and the cash-keeper; but it did no come to very much, and the amounts were small. There had been apparently a custom in the office to get money from the banians when the young men wanted it, and this had been going on for a long time. His lordship could only suppose the defendants did not know it if they did not look into the books and did busines in an unbusiness-like manner. These young men were not doing anything very bad, and if anything it was merely a departmental offence. There were always exceedingly large balances in the till, and it appears that when there was any question of paying off these monies, they were always able to do so. One of the points that the defence had made was that Robertson was always able to pay up the money when he wanted to do so. As far as his lordship could see there was no real damage done at all. These amounts were mere fleabites and very trifling in comparison with the amount always in the till; and as far as he could see, this matter had no bearing at all in the case, but was merely a sort of defence which had been coloquially called "drawing a red herring across rail for the purpose of drawing away attention from the real question in the case." There was no pretence that these monies, taking the whole altogether, at any time, caused any loss whatever to the firm, or necessitated a single payment being postponed. It seemed that there was a prohibition; but even if there was, it did not matter. Dinoo was not the servant of the firm; and if a servant of the banians chose to lend the money of the firm, was that a valid defence in a suit by Jardine Skinner and Co. against the banians? It was not one his lordship could appreciate. With regard to Robertson the attack was a more formidable one. Robertson did overdraw largely. There was evidence that he used to go into the cash department presumably in the performance of his duties, but also for the purpose of getting money when he was overdrawing. It was not unnatural that Robertson or any one in the office should look to Dinoo as the principal in the place, if the defendant's story was true; that is to say, if matters were left to him. He was not a stranger to the defendant, but was his brother-in-law. The natural assumption was that Dinoo and the defendant were on good terms, because the former left his wife with the latter. His lordship thought that if the defendant's brother-in-law did not acquaint him with what was going on, he would have taken cake to acquaint himself. When a judge was asked, on such materials, to come to the conclusion that gentlemen, receiving substantial salaries, and assistants apparently gentlemen, should have committed forgery, the obvious answer is that such a case must be that there is nothing in it. There was nothing from which his lordship could find that Robertson or anybody else forged these books, or to conceal their overdrafts, made, or caused to be made, false entries in them. The only object for the statements was to force these men into the box. As his lordship had said in the course of the case, unless the charges had been proved, he would have made the defendants pay the costs of this portion of the case, but as his lordship had come to a different conclusion, as might be apparent from the nature of his remarks, it was now unnecessary to decide this point, and he merely stated what he would have done. The banian had stated that Robertson requested him not to mention any one of these overdrawings to the partners of the firm, but there was as absurd a statement as his lordship had ever heard. In the first place the banian did not mention the matter, as he said he would do, although he had ample opportunities of doing so, and then he was entirely contradicted by Robertson's conduct. Robertson and the others took oppressive measures and did everything they could do to bring about the discoveries. His lordship was bound to say, and sorry to say, that he entirely disbelieved this part of the defendant's evidence. The whole of the defendant's action was so inconsistent with that story. He was so anxious to tell the whole story, and yet he did not. His lordship had no doubt that this statement first saw light in the witness-box, or, at any rate, not long before that time. His lordship found as a fact that the assistants did overdraw their salaries and he also found that it was absolutely irrelevant whether it was with or without the consent of the banians. The person whom the banians were allowing to act for them must have known that the partners would not approve of it; and if he thought this, he would not put it in the submitted cash-book. It was a private account between the assistants and the banians; and if a servant of the banian chose to allow it, his lordship did not see how the firm could be held responsible for it. He thought that there was not the smallest evidence that they made, or caused, false entries; and if the case was a criminal one, there would be nothing to go before a jury. His lordship did not think there was even any suspicion. If a person were of a very suspicious character he might possibly suspect Robertson. The defence was that if Jardine Skinner and Co. had carefully scrutinised and examined each of these large accounts, looked at the vouchers and pass book, they might have discovered these defalcations; and as they did not discover it, they ought not to get an account. A case had been cited from Kay's Reports, page 307, by Mr. Hill. There was a question of connivance. As his lordship had said there was no question of connivance on Robertson's part in this case, this reduced the question to a connivance on the part of the partners. The question was then whether men in the position of these shut their eyes wilfully in the way in which it had been suggested. Mr. Ormiston who was formerly an accountant spoke of the supervision exercised by him. Mr. Robertson did supervise to a certain extent, but not every day: and the submitted cash-book was looked at, but one side only, by the senior resident partner. It was taken by the cash keeper or banian whose word was taken. The question reduced itself practically to this: whether it lay in the mouth of the defendant to complain of the amount of trust reposed in him and his servant by the firm. To regard everyone with distrust and suspicion was not the way business could be carried on amongst merchants, and trust and confidence were the basis of trade; and it was only on that basis that mercantile business could be cerried on. His lordship entirely disapproved of the suggestion that the firm should have treated the banians as if they were defrauding the firm. The whole complain was that Jardine Skinner did not treat everyone as rogues and vagabonds. The view his lordship took of the duties of a merchant and his banians, and their respective responsibilities led him to think that they were based upon trust and confidence; but he did not consider it necessary to enter more fully into the matter as he had dealt with its salient features.

In the result his lordship thought he must hold that the banians were accountable to the plaintiffs for monies received and paid by them on all accounts from 1st May to 15th November 1890 both days inclusive. Regarding the matter of "dustoorie" his lordship's answer was that the banians were entitled to "dustoorie" on all matters on which they got "dustoorie" before, and not otherwise.

There would accordingly be a decree for accounts. The submitted cash-book would be the statement of facts and accounts. Plaintiffs to file statements of facts and accounts within three weeks from filing the decree, and the defendants to be allowed six weeks more to file their additional statement of facts and accounts. The defendants to pay costs on scale No. 2, and the cost of examining Sir A. Wilson on commission to be costs in the case.

THE engagement of Mdme. Melba by Sir Augustus Harris for his Covent Garden opera season—which was successfully inaugurated on May 16, with a performance of Gounod's "Philemon et Baucis" and Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana"—will allow of the introduction of an entirely new work in M. Bemberg's "Elaine."

CONSIDERABLE modifications have been made in the scheme for Old Age Pensions drawn up by the Parliamentary Committee presided over by Mr. Chamberlain. Among other provisions in the final report, any man depositing £1.10s. in the Post-office Savings Bank before he is twenty-five, and showing that he is insured elsewhere for a pension of not less than £6.10s. per annum, shall, on reaching sixty-five, be entitled to an additional £6.10.

COUNT HERBERT BISMARCK, who, with all his Chauvinism, is a bit of an Anglo-maniac, says the *World*, once vowed to a friend in Berlin that, if he ever took unto himself a wife at all, it would be an Englishwoman; though, if rumor at the time spoke true, he was more than once singularly unfortunate in his efforts to provide himself with a British spouse. But he has only half-kept his vow in becoming engaged to the young Countess Hoyos, whose mother was a daughter of Mr. Whitehead, the well-known torpedo-maker, at Fiume.

"ATLAS" in the *World* says:—I am glad to hear from the Blake that she is by no means the failure that certain papers would have had us believe. She left England in a much overloaded state, with seventeen hundred tons of coal in her bunkers, and three hundred tons of water in her double bottoms, crammed with stores of all kinds, and, as a result, drawing twelve inches more water than was intended by her designers, and, not unnaturally, meeting with roughish weather in the Bay of Biscay, she resented it, and was not as easy in a sea way as she would have been under normal conditions. On her passage to Halifax from Bermuda she is to run for a twenty-four hours's full power trial, with natural draught. It is hoped, now that the engine-room staff have got used to their work, that an average speed of twenty knots will be kept up. If this turns out to be the case, we may safely say that we have one of the very finest cruisers in the world, even though she is not quite so fine as we expected her to be. Vice-Admiral J. O. Hopkins, the Commander-in-Chief, is, I am told, by no means discontented with his flagship.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON SATURDAY, THE 4TH OF JUNE, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·589	S E	4	100·7	87·1	44	..	..	−0·15
Agra	29·599	S E	5	112·0	92·4	43	..	..	−0·08
Cawnpore	29·660	E	5	107·0	87·0	53	..	..	..
Allahabad	29·611	E S E	5	109·4	86·7	40	..	..	−0·11
Jhansi	29·570	N W	4	114·5	92·2	39	..	..	−0·13
Jacobabad	29·381	S	11	118·1	89·1	38	..	..	..
Karachi	29·729	W S W	5	94·0	82·7	72	..	..	..
Ajmere	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deesa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	29·752	S E	14	103·4	80·0	96	0·03	0·03	−0·16
Veraval	29·777	S	16	86·1	82·3	87	..	..	..
Neemuch	29·721	W S W	16	107·0	77·6	92	0·17	0·35	+0·29
Indore	29·741	W	8	103·1	71·6	79	0·31	0·57	+0·24
Saugor	29·627	W	8	106·9	81·6	42	0·04	0·07	−0·04
Jubbulpore	29·663	S	3	106·0	83·6	41	..	..	−0·31
Hoshangabad	29·714	S	7	107·5	87·0	79	0·37	0·53	+0·32
Khandwa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raipur	29·667	W S W	6	101·4	81·5	48	..	0·46	+0·03
Nagpur	29·685	W N W	7	103·4	81·3	57	0·02	0·13	−0·79
Amraoti	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Akola	29·737	N W	9	107·2	71·7	80	0·17	0·17	−0·19
Surat	29·755	W N W	F	96·2	74·0	95	0·28	0·28	+0·06
Malegaon	29·793	N N W	9	101·9	73·1	78	0·46	0·46	+0·11
Bombay	29·781	E	9	89·6	77·0	78	0·38	0·46	−1·21
Poona	29·796	S W	11	97·5	68·9	80	0·62	0·62	−0·15
Sholapur	29·768	N W	11	98·7	73·0	73	..	..	−0·70
Ratnagiri	29·752	N	8	86·4	76·9	79	0·10	7·71	+4·71
Belgaum	29·799	Calm.	?	83·3	67·8	88	0·40	1·42	+0·66
Goa	29·798	W N W	8	89·1	76·4	78	0·31	4·04	..
Karwar	29·831	S W	4	85·2	73·3	90	0·20	2·60	−1·40
Mangalore	29·849	S W	2	81·3	73·4	95	0·11	2·76	−0·81
Calicut	29·855	N E	12	82·8	74·0	92	0·43	3·07	−0·12
Cochin	29·845	N E	M	84·3	73·1	87	..	1·49	−1·68
Bangalore	29·869	W S W	4	82·2	67·9	90	0·07	1·01	+0·41
Secunderabad	29·755	N W	10	89·7	73·3	65	0·12	0·22	−0·27
Masuliptm.	29·736	Calm	2	94·7	77·0	96	0·57	0·69	+0·25
Bellary	29·816	N W	6	94·5	74·8	76	0·12	0·12	−0·22
Cuddapah	29·787	W	..	88·0	77·9	75	0·09	0·70	+0·08
Madras	29·781	S	8	93·2	78·1	70	0·06	0·36	+0·05
Coimbatore	29·829	S	6	89·8	72·3	84	..	..	−0·28
Trichinopoly	29·810	W N W	5	95·5	74·4	82	0·43	0·51	+0·26
Negapatam	29·778	S S W	5	93·0	74·7	81	0·50	0·50	+0·35
Colombo	29·867	S W	7	84·0	75·5	75	0·12	0·30	−1·24

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased slowly at Karwar and Veraval, but has decreased elsewhere. The force has been brisk to rapid in the Punjab, the Central and North-West Provinces and Gujarat and at Surat, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Cochin, Secunderabad and Masulipatam, and moderate to slight in other places. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are very irregular in direction and fresh to light in force in all districts. This morning, the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Secunderabad. The maximum temperature variations continue to be irregular everywhere. The highest maxima are 112° at Agra and 109° at Allahabad. Nights are from 6° to 8° cooler than usual at Akola and Surat, and about 5° to 7° hotter at Agra and Hoshangabad. Elsewhere, the departures are small. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are more or less clouded in several places. Light to moderate showers have fallen at many stations in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and Mysore and also at Calicut, Cochin, Akola, Nagpur, Hoshangabad, Saugor, Neemuch, Indore, Rajkot and Colombo. The monsoon rains that set in at Colombo on the 21st May began almost immediately to travel northwards along the coast approaching Cochin on the 22nd, Karwar on the 28th, Ratnagiri on the 30th, and Bombay on the 3rd June, and have thus taken 14 days to reach Bombay or Surat. The storm still appears to be moving in a west-north-westerly direction and has now passed beyond long. 60°. As the storm moves further away, the conditions for rain are becoming steadily more favourable and to-day general rain seems probable in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore, Berar and the Central Provinces. The H. M. S. Brisk experienced in lat. 21° 07' N. long. 65° E. at 8 A. M. on the 31st, light to moderate south-westerly winds and a heavy south-west swell (barometer corrected 29·563"); to lat. 19° 35' N., long. 68° 43' E., at 8 A. M. on the 1st June, light to moderate south-south-westerly winds and a heavy south-west swell (barometer corrected 29·481" at 8 A. M. on the 1st); to about midnight on the 1st, moderate north-easterly to south-easterly winds increasing to a moderate gale, a rough confused sea, heavy south-westerly swell and a low barometer (29·331" corrected) at 10 p. m. in about lat. 19°, long. 70° E.; thence to Bombay light to strong squally south-easterly winds and a moderately heavy swell. The s. s. "Longstone" from lat. 13° 52' N. long. 50° 20' E., at noon on the 28th, experienced light south-easterly and variable winds, an overcast sky and heavy rain with thunder and lightning up to about lat. 16° 09' N., long. 58° 32' E. at noon on the 30th May, to lat. 18° 14' N., long. 69° 35' E. at noon on the 2nd of June, south-westerly winds (force 6 to 7), a high sea, cloudy to overcast sky and passing showers with thunder and lightning; to arrival in port on the 3rd, light south-easterly winds, cloudy sky with a smart shower of rain.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

The barometric rise, noticed in the past two days, has ceased, and the barometer is falling, except in Guzerat, the fall being brisk to rapid in a greater part of the country. The general distribution is almost unchanged. Readings are highest in Tenasserim, lowest in the Punjab and the Gangetic Plain. Winds are variable on the West Coast; elsewhere the directions are similar to those reported yesterday. The force is from moderate to fresh. The temperature has risen in the North-West Provinces, and a large part of Bengal, and the Punjab; elsewhere it has fallen. The mean temperature is higher than usual, except in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Madras, where it is lower. The highest maximum is 119° at Multan. Rain has falled in Burma, Assam, a large part of the Central Provinces, and in the Peninsula, and a few places in Bengal. Silchar and Mandalay have received over two inches.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1892.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah	29·739
Temperature of the Air	84·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·0
Dew Point	77·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·778
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	5·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·6
General Directions of Wind*	SSE, S, SSW, SW, WSW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	328
Fall of Rain	0·37
Total fall during month	0·45
" " year	0·56
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

IT is stated that arrangements have been made for the introduction of Indian labourers into the northern territory of Queensland.

THE annual dinner of the Punjab Frontier Force Dinner Club will take place at the Grand Hotel on Wednesday, June 8. General Sir Luther Vaughan, K.C.B., will preside.

THE London daily papers, of May 16, published, in telegrams from St. Petersburg, an extraordinary tale of the great success of "Vitalin," invented by M. Gatchkowsky, an engineer, who professed to have obtained the receipt for its manufacture from a Chinese savant. The new "remedy" it was stated, became the rage in St. Petersburg, but the death of General Gresser created a panic, and the inventor had to explain that it consisted simply of borax and glycerine. The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, however, says:—"Trustworthy information leaves no doubt that General Gresser fell a victim to a deliberate plot with which Engineer Gatchkowsky and his 'panacea' had nothing to do. The so-called 'Vitalin' was tampered with by conspirators. Two plans had been formed to remove General Gresser during the past six months. His treatment of criminals and suspects was barbarous. Literary men and journalists he addressed like common laborers, calling them, 'Thou,' and frequently banishing them without trial. He also introduced in all prisons the illegal torture of non-political prisoners as a means of proving their guilt. I possess detailed accounts of some terrible cases of cruelty. Endeavors were made lately to have General Gresser removed by the Emperor, but they failed."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Maclean, 1,496 tons, Captain E Bond, cleared on Saturday last for Tuticorin, in ballast.

THE Hall Line s s Worsley Hall, 2,172 tons, Captain J L Black, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and Mr W Shearer as cabin passenger.

THE s s Blenheim, 1,546 tons, Captain F W Chadwick, sailed yesterday for Genoa, with a general cargo, Mr Coleman and Mr Barnes as cabin passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Wardha, 2,552 tons, Captain P L Wadge, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Lawrence as cabin and two deck passengers.

THE s s Freshfield, 1,750 tons, Captain J Fleming, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Cardiff (5th May), with a cargo of 3,530 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Hill, Son and Grenan.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingtone, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut O P Duneal, Mr Mahomed Shanilam, Mr Toolsidass Purushram, Mr Mahomed bin Abdoola and 74 deck.

THE Anchor Line s s Britannia, 1,991 tons, Captain J Brown, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Marseilles—Major-Genl Peyton, Surgn-Lt-Col MacRury, Mr H B Thurban, Mrs Owen, 3 children and European nurse. For London—Mr and Mrs Holroyd and infant, Mrs St Barbe Brown, Mr Sheriden, Mr Moss and Mr Chakravarti. For Liverpool—Mrs Mackay and infant and Mr Walls.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Shanghai, 2,044 tons, Captain V W Hall, sailed on Saturday last for China, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Zanzibar	1919	McLeod	A	J Mackintosh & Co
" C Mclean	1496	Bond	B	F Muir & Co
" Victoria	1531	Ormiston	D	Captain
" Taif	1386	Hannah	F	(Alongside) H C & Co
" Gairloch	..	......	G	K Nixon & Co
" Clio	1779	Wood	HJ	F Muir & Co.
" B Castle	1962	Cringle	K	K Nixon & Co
H M I M S Magdala	..	......	L	Government.
S.S. Adventure	1327	Newton	N	K Nixon & Co
" La Seyne	1157	Blanc	O	A Simeon
" Blenheim	1547	Chadwick	P	Captain
" Craigton	1325	Pearson	Q	T Morrison & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Kaveri	Nacoda	Shepherd & Co
" Poonani	do.	do.
" Nyanza	do.	A Munji.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons	Captains	No.	Company or Agents
S.S. C of Dublin	2150	Greenhorn	1	Sir C Forbes & Co
" Britannia	1991	Brown	2	W & A Graham & Co
" Bormida	1190	Susini	3	F Branchi
" Shannon	2049	Bishop	4	P. and O Co.
" Thibet	2622	Webmer	5	Do.
" Kt Errant	2241	Mathias	6	K Nixon & Co
" Elektra	1896	Mariani	7	J Janni and Co
" Shanghai	2044	Hall	8	Do.
" Kapurthala	671	Livingstone	9	M Mackenzie
" Etolia	2055	Jones	10	K Nixon & Co
" Worsley Hall	2172	Black	12	E Bates & Co
" Latona	1923	Rout	15	W & A Graham & Co
" Durham	2131	Mathias	16	J Mathias

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Freshfield (s)	Fleming	Cardiff, May 5.
	Ursa (s)	Phippen	Hull, May 5.
	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden, May 30.
5	Idar (s)	Hughes	Cardiff, May 13.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Shanghai (s)	Hall	China.
	Clan Maclean (s)	Bond	Tuticorin.
	Britannia (s)	Brown	Liverpool, &c.
	Wardha (s)	Wadge	Calcutta, &c.
	Worsley Hall (s)	Black	Liverpool.
5	Blenheim (s)	Chadwick	Genoa.
	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.
31 Katoria s ....Gray ....Akyab, May 26.
Kutsang s ....Jackson ....Hongkong, May 14.
Nowshera s ....Smith ....Moulmein, May 23.
June.
1 Pindari s ....Ellery ....Port Said, May 12.

DEPARTURES.

May 31.—Steamer Hereford, and ship Sindia.
June 1.—Steamers Rajpootana, Deepdale, and Goa, and ship Hebe.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.
31 Baghdad s .... Calcutta.
June.
2 Sirsa s .... Singapore.
3 Congella s .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

May.
31 Palitana s........ ...... Rangoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Dublin s—32 bales wool, Mahomedbhoy Cassum and Co.
Kt Errant s—3,289 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 100 bales cotton and 2,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co.

FOR LONDON.

Balmoral Castle s—80 cwts gum, M Lalljee; 10 bales hides, B Sajeen and Co; 3 casks mangoes and chutney and 1 cases ripe mangoes in bottles, D P Batta and Co; 4,000 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co; 45 cwts gunja, Ahmed Rahimtoola.

FOR ANTWERP.

Etolia s—350 cwts castorseed and 500 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Latona s—330 bales cotton and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co; 220 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.
Zanzibar s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HULL.

Clio s—3,000 cwts wheat, Dharsee Nanjee and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Gairloch s—600 cwts harns, Prier de Saone and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Craigton s—6,000 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 850 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Blenheim s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Worsley Hall s—2,999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 7 bales silk waste, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Durham s—220 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 440 bales cotton, Owen and O'Kell; 1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Adventure s—8,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts mustard seed, R Caderbhoy; 20 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Durham s—200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Shanghai s—50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.
Thibet s—31 cwts sharkfins, Jan M Sowjeebhoy; 32 cwts bysabole and 37 cwts fennel seed, Yue Lun Ching; 56 chests opium, The P and Co.
Elektra s—60 bales twist, C Ebram and Co; 60 bales twist, Tata and Co; 100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 250 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Shanghai s—15 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.
Elektra s—140 bales twist, C Ebram and Co; 100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 134 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 322 bales twist, 18 bales T cloth and 30 bales long cloth, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bormida s—200 bales twist, The National S and W Co.
Thibet s—290 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 51 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Thibet s—25 cwts cloves, Dewchand Khutow.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 3.

Collings, Lieut, Bo, R Dub Fus, on duty, from Hyderabad Sind.
Chalmers, Lieut, Beng, 5th Regt, Hyd Cont, on leave, from Aurungabad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 1.

Cole-Wells, Lieut, Bo, 2nd K O York, to Khandalla.

JUNE 3.

Buckle, 2nd-Lieut, Bo York L I, to join, to Aurungabad.
Radcliffe, Maj, Bo, Comt, on leave, to Belgaum.

JUNE 4.

McRury, Surgn, Lt-Col, Bo, I M S, on furlough, to Europe.
Saulez, Lieut, 8th Bo I, on duty, to Bhuj.
Collings, Lieut, Bo, R Dub Fus, on duty, to Deolali.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JUNE 4.

10 p.m. .. .. 83·1

SUNDAY, JUNE 5.

6 a.m. .. .. 79·4
10 a.m. .. .. 79·2
2 p.m. .. .. 83·4
4 p.m. .. .. 81·4

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the property of a gentleman—
1 English-built glass-fronted brougham.
1 strong-built mail-phaeton.
The above may be seen at Messrs. Stephens & Sons, Girgaum, till the day of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
35 coils hemp covered manilla steel wire rope, 1¾, 2¾, 4 and 6 inches.
1 saloon rifle and 1 air gun.
6 reams carbon paper
A lot of pocket, table and butcher knives, scissors and razors.
On account of the concerned—
20 drums each 5 Imperial gallons "Peacock"—brand chocolate enamel.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor, Esmail Dada Saleo Mahomed, Jakaria Musjid—
511—6885—1 case 26 pieces plush velvet, 17 inches.
6890—1 „ 26 „ „
On account and at the risk of Callipal'l Bhoojunga, by order of Mr. Joseph Soares, ex s s Clan Macdonald—
J 1098—37—1 bale grey mulls.
J 1058—38—1 „ „ „
On account of the concerned—
1 lot of ivory rings, about 1 cwt.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Nund Lall, of Lahore—
A S—1429—1 case 5 lbs. white lametta.
5 lbs. gold wire.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Adam Latiff—
A S—1521—1 case 41½ dozen rubber toys.
By order of Taucker Jootha Canjee and on account and at the risk of Mooltanee Thakordass Futteychund—
32 bales each 100 pieces Grey T cloth of the Coorla (Wadia) Mill, Begum Stamp, No. 550.

AT 2 P.M.
1 strong serviceable office brougham.
1 handsome second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable victoria.
1 second-hand shigram, very good for monsoon use.
1 bicycle in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY, the 9th June, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 17, Doongersy Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome polished blackwood, teakwood and household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, a sweet-toned mahogany upright Pianoforte by Gerhard Adam, in very good order, an English-built light victoria with brake, one bay Arab, hardworking, steady and quiet, 4½ years old, with certificate of soundness, set of harness, lady's saddle, one English-built light brougham in good order, Brussel's carpets, Hinks's lamps, rich table ornaments, etc., the property of A. A. Crawford, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF T. R. CAMBRICS AND SHIRTINGS AND GREY SHIRTINGS.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., and on account and at the risk of Runsordass Mowjee—
9 cases 540 pieces, 21 by 28 yards, T. R. Cambrics.
On account and at the risk of Cullanjee Jeewraj—
6 bales 360 pieces, 35 by 38 yards, grey shirtings.
On account and at the risk of Motilal Maganlal—
4 cases 200 pieces 33½ inches by 40 yards T. R. shirtings.
1 „ 50 „ 32-33½ „ by 40 „ „ „
21 bales 1050 pieces, 35 inches by 38 yds. grey shirtings 10lbs
5 „ 250 „ 34 „ by 37½ „ „ „ 10¼ lbs.
1 „ 50 „ 46 „ by 37½ „ „ „ 9¼ lbs.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, June 6, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soenne, handsome China and Japanese vases, Hinks's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, one handsome strong English-built glass-fronted miniature single-seated brougham, one English-built four-wheeled dog-cart with brake, one strong Victoria on C spring, one pair of handsome strong Bay Arab horses, one powerful Iron grey Australian mare, sets of English single and double harness. A collection of choice plants, &c., the property of Dr. W. McEvoy.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 3, Colaba Causeway, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Persian carpets, &c, the property of J. Pack, Esqr.
The property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF TOSHAKHANA ARTICLES.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Toshakhana articles belonging to the Government of Bombay, consisting of silver-mounted saddle tree, bridle (Martingale's) tail piece, head-gear, &c., mounted with gold and silver rings, pieces of silk khess, Abra woolen burk, silk wool, embroidered muslin and mulls, lungis, &c., &c.
The above will be on view 2 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, June 6, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE NORTH SIDE OF KHETWADY ROAD.

Under instructions of Mr. Merwanjee Cooverjee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Anundrao Narayen, the undersigned will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th June, 1892, at 4 p.m., on the Premises, put up for sale by Public Auction the undermentioned property:—
All that piece of land, situated on the north side of Khetwadi Road and east side of Chunam Road, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 75, new No. 13,572, old Survey No. , new Survey No. 7386, together with the buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 1898, 1899, and 4900, and street Nos. 1, 2, and 3, bounded on the east by the property of Pudumjee Pestonjee, on the west by the said Chunam Kiln Road, on the north partly by the property of Cumroodin Abdoola, partly by the property of Mahamudali Temuljee, partly by the property of Khandajee Ramjee, and partly by the property of Gopaldas Madhowdas, and on the south by the said Khetwady Road, and which said premises have for some time past been and are now in the occupation of Kharwa Dharma Nood and other tenants of the said Anandrao Narayen.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application to be made to the undersigned at their Auction Rooms or to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, mortgagee's Attorneys, at their office, No. 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND BETWEEN MAHALUXMI AND HAINES ROADS.

Under instructions of Mr. Bomanjee Shapoorjee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Anundrao Narayen, the undersigned will, on FRIDAY, the 17th June, 1892, at 4 p.m., on the premises, put up for sale by Public Auction the undermentioned property:—
Firstly—All the one undivided fourth part or share of the said Anundrao Narayen, in all that piece of Foras land now leased to Haroon Mahomed under a lease dated 11th August, 1885, situate eastward of the property of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company and of the Government ground and between the two Foras Roads respectively, known as the Mahaluxmi and Haines Roads, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 36,361 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the north by the said Haines Road, on the south by the said Mahaluxmi Road, on the east partly by a vacant piece of land formerly belonging to Rughoonath Narayen Khote, and partly by a vacant space known as the central station, being the junction of the Foras and other Roads, and on the west partly by the property of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. and partly by Government land.
Secondly.—All that one undivided fourth part or share of the said Anundrao Narayen in all that piece of vacant Foras land now leased to the said Haroon Mahomed under a lease, dated the 20th July, 1885, situate at southward of Government ground and between the two Foras roads respectively known as Clerke and Arthur Roads, in the registration district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 22,394 and one-third square yards, be the same little more or less and bearing new Survey No. 10, and bounded on the north by the vacant ground belonging to Government, on the south by the said Clerke Road, on the east by a water passage, beyond part of which is vacant Government ground, and beyond other part of which is vacant ground belonging to the said Haroon Mahomed, and beyond other part of which is vacant ground belonging to Shri Rusia Mudon Meeya, and beyond other part of which is vacant ground belonging to Rughonath Narayen Khote, on the west by vacant ground belonging to the said Haroon Mahomed and now leased to Abdool Hosein Shamshoodin.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application to be made to the undersigned at their Auction Room, or to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, mortgagee's Attorneys, at their office, No. 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 6, 1892.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
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To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,

TOWER AND
TURRET
TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY.
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.
CAV. DEL TUFO, ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY,
FORBES STREET.
Printing for Amateurs at the following rates:—
Quarter Plate .... 2½ Annas per Copy.
Half Plate, 6½ by 4¾ ...... 3 Annas per Copy.
Full Plate, 8½ by 6½ ...... 5 Annas per Copy.
Other Sizes in Proportion.
Developing and Retouching also at a very Moderate Rate.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 5½.
AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

BURMA BRANCH,
COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN FUND.

REQUIRED a qualified FEMALE MEDICAL OFFICER. Salary Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 300 per mensem, by annual increments of Rs. 20. Must reside in furnished quarters provided in the Hospital.
No private practice allowed. Candidates to send in applications to Honorary Secretary, before 17th June, stating qualifications and giving references.
T. F. PEDLEY, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.
Rangoon.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illnes

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cros engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are publicunder which the word "HUNYADI" forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a RED DIAMOND.

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,
and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.
Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 4.

SILVER advanced again 1-16d. in London yesterday, to 40½d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. higher in each denomination, at £70½ for Fours, and £67½ for 4½ per Cents; and in New York, the metal was ⅛ cent dearer, at 88⅝ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88¼ dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 430,000 ounces of Silver at 88·85 to 89 cents per oz. Consols in London were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 96⅜ *ex div.*; and Indian Sterling Loan declined ¼ per cent., to 108 *ex div.* The market rates of discount were unaltered. The weekly Specie shipments to India consisted of £70,000 in Silver, and £20,000 in Gold, to this port. Paris quotations come unaltered.

No further financial quotations are to hand from London, owing to the Whitsuntide holidays; and in New York, the price of Silver is unchanged today, with Exchange on London unaltered.

The Wheat and Seed Markets were presumably unchanged yesterday, no fresh quotations having been received through Reuter. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom was 2,410,000 quarters, which is the same as the previous Friday's estimate.

Cotton in Liverpool closed firm last evening; Surats firm; and Arrivals quiet, a further advance of 1-16d. having been established in the price of spot Mid-Americans, at 4 3-16d. per lb.; Arrivals being 1-32 to 3-64d. higher in the nearer positions and the extreme quotations being 4 13-64d. for June and July deliveries, and 4⅜d. for October-November. In Surats, Broach was 1-16d. higher in all grades. The day's Sales aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm with more enquiry. It is notified that the Liverpool and Manchester markets will be closed till Wednesday for the Whitsuntide holidays.

There was a material falling off in Sales of Cotton in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday, compared with the week preceding, the total having been 20,000 bales less, at 47,000 bales; but the amount forwarded to consumers was only 2,000 bales less, at 59,000 bales. The total stock had diminished during the week by 54,000 bales; but it was yesterday heavier, by 435,000 bales than at the same time last year; and by 688,000 bales than in 1890. The total Visible Supply had fallen off by 90,000 bales, while the Supply of Surats had increased by 5,000 bales; the comparative figures now showing an increase in the total Supply of 1,079,000 bales and 1,845,000 bales as against last year and the year before respectively, and in the case of East Indian Cotton a decrease of 21,000 bales and 138,000 bales in the same comparison. An advance of ⅛d. took place in the price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool during the week; while Arrivals moved up 5-32d. to 11-64d.; the former being 9-16d. lower than at the same time last year, and 2⅜d. below the price ruling in 1890.

There was no further change in the spot price of Cotton in New York yesterday, which remained at 7⅝ cents; but September Futures were 6 points higher, at 7·77 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales, making the weekly figures rather less than last year's, but greatly in excess of those in 1890; the total increase this season now shown being 125,000 compared with last year, and 1,177,000 bales as against 1890. The quantity of Cotton in sight, yesterday, was 8,820,000 bales, against 8,790,000 bales visible a week ago.

To-day there has been a rise of 3-16 cent in ready Mid-Uplands, at 7 13-16 cents; and September Futures are 14 points higher at 7·91 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 3,000 bales, going against 2,000 bales last year, and 200 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1892.	1891.	1890
Week's receipts	33,000	35,000	5,000
„ exports to U. Kingdom	33,000	33,000	20,000
„ „ Continent	15,000	13,000	3,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '91	6 895,000	6,770,000	5,718,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	3,101,000	3,146,000	2,708,000
„ „ to Continent do.	2,397,000	2,360,000	2,014,000
„ Stock in the Ports	650,000	378,000	158,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe, on the 3rd instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890
Total supply of all kinds	3,881,000	2,801,100	2,035,300
„ „ Surats	553,000	573,630	690,839
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,635,000	1,199,700	946,690
„ London	9,000	18,000	11,000
American afloat	61,000	70,000	35,000
East Indian „	25,000	30,000	75,000
Total	1,729,000	1,317,700	1,067,690
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 3-16d.	4⅞d.	6 9-16d.
„ Good Dhollera	3 7-16d.	3⅞d.	4⅞d.
Difference	3-4d.	1d.	1 13-16d.

Although our local Cotton Market has remained steady in tone to-day, and prices have not changed, there has been but little demand in either direction, and business has been upon a small scale. Exporters have bought only 500 bales of Bengals, at Rs. 157-67; and 200 Nugger, at Rs. 175; while the Mills have taken 1,100 bales consisting of 900 Madon, at Rs. 165-71; and 100 each of Khangaum, Ginned, at Rs. 181; and Virumgaum at Rs. 173 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been quiet markets, with little doing for export in either; but the only change in price is a decline of ¼ anna per cwt. in *Linseed*, at Rs. 6-14-9 to Rs. 7-1-3 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	12 820	bales.
Wheat	85,524	cwts.
Linseed	11,328	„
Rapeseed	7,758	„
Gingelly	2,003	„
Poppyseed	2,374	„
Groundnuts	·953	„
Castorseed	4,241	„

FREIGHTS are weak. A steamer is reported to have been chartered at home for loading here, at 15s. for Marseilles; and another, for picked ports, at 16s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firmer, at 1s. 3 15-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 3½d. for demand, which, however, speedily became 1s. 3½d. for both media of remittance, but at which we have heard of very little being done, though this rate was obtainable for delivery any time up to the end of the year. For Credits, the rate opened at 1s. 3⅝d. for three months' sight Bills, and remained firm thereat, a moderate business being reported at the rate; and the market closed quiet but steady as follows, quotations for Bank remittance being the same, ready as forward:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 3½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3½d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 9-16d.	„
Credits 3 do.	1s. 3⅝d.	„
Francs 3 do.	1·64½.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has again been but little movement in this market, and the feeling has been quiet, closing rates for Fours being 109 for cash; 108⅞ for this month's settlement; and 108⅝ for the July account; 104½, nominal, being still quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have been very quiet, and quotations are unchanged excepting that for Manockji Petit Mills shares, which is Rs. 10 lower.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 28th May, 1892.)

DESCRIPTION	1892.	1891.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	36,186	34,080	2,106	...	91,873	--
Goods	84,922	68,893	16,029	...	2,29,289	..
Other earnings	13,573	13,716	..	143	17,322	..
Weekly total	1,34,681	1,16,689	17,992	..	..	..
Aggregate	26,20,992	22,79,508	..	..	3,41,484	..

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m. on 3rd June, 1892:—

	Ghadechi. In. cts.	Dhola. In. cts.	Jetalsar. In cts.
Previously reported	0 35	0 59	0 14
Rainfall on 3rd	0 9	0 4	0 0
Total up to date	0 44	0 63	0 14

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BELLIS—May 14, at Taunton, wife of Major J F Bellis, late Somersetshire L I, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DAVEY—CUNINGHAM—May 16, at St Andrew's, N.B., Horace Scott, Lieut, 18th Hussars, eldest son of Sir Horace Davey, Q C, M P, of Verdley Place, Sussex, to Annie Caroline (Aline), eldest daughter of Col C A Cuningham, Deputy Adjt-General, Bombay Army, and grand-daughter of J M Belfour-Melville, Esq, of Strathkinness and Pilrig.

DEATHS.

CARNELL—May 14, at Streatham-park, S W, W Cornell, M A, late District and Sessions Judge, Beng C S, aged 59.
GRAHAM—May 3, at Winchester, Lieut-Col W D Graham, A P D, late 105th Light Infantry, son of late Col W D Graham, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, and grandson of late Sir T Downman, K C H, &c, Royal Artillery, aged 42.
HARRISON—May 5, at Chittagong, Sir H Leland Harrison, Bengal Civil Service, 55; also Gertrude Florence, his second daughter, three days later.
MACKINNON—May 19, at Stirling, N.B, R S, widow of Capt W D Mackinnon, Madras Army.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MEHRBANOO—June 3, at Mahaluxmi, Mehrbanoo, the beloved daughter of Khan Bahadur Dr. Bomanji Sorabji, C. E., aged 9 years, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EDDIS—June 1, at Chevremont, Darjeeling, the wife of W K Eddis, of a daughter.
STALEY—May 31, at Rockville, Darjeeling, the wife of A E Staley, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BROWN—May 30, at Jollaha, Chumparan, of cholera, Charles Rodney Brown, aged 39 years.
CURTIS—May 28, at the Aden Sanitarium, Darjiling, of acute dysentery, Thomas Billinton Curtis, Manager, Tukvar Co, Ld.
DEARE—May 27, at Damoh, C P, Surgeon-Captain Arthur Cecil Deare, Civil Surgeon, aged 32 years.
STEWART—May 28, at Naini Tal, Violet, the infant daughter of Captain W Stewart, 10th Bengal Lancers, aged 3 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1892.

IN April of last year a Committee was appointed by the Diocesan Conference at Calcutta to inquire into the question of pauperism amongst the European and Eurasian population of that city. The Committee, whose report has just appeared in the Calcutta papers, have done their work with much thoroughness, and their report contains a mass of information that will be valuable, not in the capital city alone, but in other places where a similar problem claims solution. The dimensions of the difficulty—greater, happily, in Calcutta than it is in the other Presidency towns—are serious. Excluding Jews, Armenians and Native Christians from enumeration, it was found that the Indo-European population of Calcutta—including in that term domiciled Europeans and Eurasians—numbered twenty-one thousand persons, of whom 3,500 are paupers, that is to say in receipt of some form of charitable relief, educational or other. The percentage of European recipients of relief, when children not included in the ordinary returns are enumerated, is 7·9, and of Eurasians 22·3. The largest number of paupers are shown under the head of children, 554 being Europeans and 1,303 Eurasians. The Committee think, and rightly so, that these percentages are very high, especially that of pauper Eurasians. This, they think, can scarcely be paralleled in any community in the world. For in the depth of winter the recipients of relief in England is only 2·73 per cent., and if allowance be made for insane people and recipients of other forms of charitable relief the percentage of pauperism in England is only half what it is in Calcutta amongst the European population alone, to say nothing of the Eurasians, amongst whom pauperism, as has been shown, is nearly three times as extensive. There is ample statistical warrant, therefore, for the conclusion of the Committee that "the total amount of pauperism among the Indo-European community, and especially among Eurasians, is very excessive." The evidence as to the condition of the latter class—"a class quite distinct from the natives, and although they live among them, intermarrying only among themselves, bearing European names, speaking English, professing the Christian faith, and adopting the European costume"—indicates that a large portion of them must be in a condition little removed from that of the coolie population. One witness, who is connected with a District Charitable Society, speaks of poor European and Eurasian working on the jetties on wages ranging from two annas to eight. Another, the Vice-President of the well-known Society of St. Vincent de Paul, thinks the poorer Eurasian could "easily" get Rs. 10 a month in the dockyards and in the shipping, and that a steady man beginning with that pay could always get an increase soon. But as this gentleman puts down Rs. 10 a month as the pay on which a single man can live it is evident that the standard of living on which his calculation is based must be very low. If this, indeed, is a serious estimate, there must be a considerable section of the Eurasian population of Calcutta which has been forced down to the lowest standard, and is, in all that concerns means and domestic habits, undistinguishable from the native population around them. When the Committee say of these people that "they cannot be allowed to fall back into the ranks of the natives," the question arises whether they have not so fallen back already. A Roman Catholic priest who described his parish as being divided between absolute pauper and poor workers, named Rs. 15 as the lowest sum on which a man without a family could possibly live. This seems a more reasonable calculation, but even if that is the irreducible minimum it shows that for the Eurasian, competing with native labour, there is nothing to reduce the pressure of the "brazen law" of wages, which makes the bare cost of living the natural limit of unskilled labour. For the rate is fixed in this case by native competitors, whose standard of living is lower than theirs. It would be impossible for a class to post themselves in more hurtful economic conditions than those which surround Eurasians who are trying to get their living by unskilled labour.

The Committee have got together a good deal of valuable information as to the position of the Indo-Europeans in competition with natives for public employment. The statistics apply only to Calcutta, but they are to a large extent representative. For example, while the number of Indo-Europeans holding offices ranging in pay from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 a month increased only by twenty-six per cent. in twenty years, the number of natives holding offices of the same value increased in the same period by 71 per cent. As regards appointments under the Government of Bengal the number of Indo-Europeans holding the same class of appointments diminished from 101 to 65 in the last twenty years, while the number of natives increased from 120 to 191. The effect of this in pressure upon the classes below can be easily realized. It is surprising that the leaders of the community affected did not at an earlier stage notice the change that was being effected, and do their best to check it. The large development of the railway and telegraph services in the same period has, no doubt, counteracted all this to an appreciable extent; but apparently the time has come when these services will cease to absorb the Indo-European element, for whom employment must be got elsewhere. Some of the evidence laid before the Committee makes it appear as though henceforth the Indo-European population which has grown up at the railway centres would prove more than sufficient for all the requirements of the service. We cannot mend matters by dwelling upon the deficiencies of character which are said to stand in the way of the community's advancement. The Committee have, however, placed upon record various reasons why employers of labour in Calcutta bring out European assistants rather than employ Eurasian young men, and those who have anything to do with the education and bringing up of this class may note what is said on that branch of the subject. It is gratifying to notice, in the midst of much that is discouraging, that the girls of this class give more satisfaction than the young men, and that there is a prospect of their being employed in larger numbers. One of the witnesses makes an allusion to one branch of employment to which Indo-Europeans might turn with advantage, that of printing. English-speaking people might think twice before taking to such work in the docks as some of the witnesses described when compositors' work is available for them. It is a mistake to speak as, Father Marechal did, of a compositor's work being unskilled work. It is not so regarded in England, nor is it so paid, and if Eurasians in India would overcome their prejudice against it they would find that it offered them at least as good a career as the clerical labour of an office. Natives, they complain, have elbowed them out of Government employment. Let them retort by elbowing natives out of English printing offices in India, where, as an English-speaking class, they have a greater right to be, and where if they choose they can do good work and earn good wages.

The remedies proposed by the Committee are of various kinds. Some of them are practical deductions from the general proposition—with which we cordially agree—that the Indo-European has a special claim upon the help and attention of Government. That help may take many forms. Sometimes it may be necessary to deport the stranded European from the country altogether. That has to be done for the credit of the British name, which it would be impolitic to allow to be dishonoured by the presence in our midst of a class of pauper Englishmen. As regards Eurasians it is clear that no Government could without misgiving contemplate the growth in its midst of a new ethnic factor, in the form of a class of people, professing to be our brethren in faith, bearing English names, speaking the English language, and yet sunk as some of these poor Calcutta people seem to be to the level of the coolie population. There is no class in India of whom it has been more truly said that their capacity for maintaining themselves depends entirely upon the education they receive; and, as Calcutta experience shows, the result is so appalling when the Indo-European is driven to unskilled employment that Government would be warranted in making special provision for the compulsory education of every child of this class. We agree with the Committee in the belief that there is serious need for the efficient organization of charitable assistance, so that the Indo-Europeans who are such familiar applicants for help need not on the one hand be sent away empty, and that on the other hand they need not be the recipients of a demoralizing and undiscriminating charity. Military service, as a means of widening the avenue of employment for Eurasians, has been sufficiently discussed of late, and the Committee have done well in urging that military employment should be made available for young Indo-Europeans on leaving school. One of the witnesses who gave evidence before the Committee gave an interesting account of his own experience in the local European army before the Mutiny. There were then, he said, many Eurasians in his regiment—nearly two hundred out of a thousand—and some of the smartest and best educated non-commissioned officers and men were of that class. The establishment of a training ship on the Hooghly is recommended, apparently as a preparation for the introduction of young Indo-Europeans to sea life. Here, however, we have less experience to guide us than in the other project It is not a matter of conjecture what kind of soldiers carefully selected Eurasians will make; their fitness for sea life has yet to be tested. There is much else in the report that demands careful attention, and we hope that it will be widely distributed and seriously considered by all who are interested in the well-being of the domiciled European and the Eurasian.

IN a circular in which the members of the services in Southern India have set forth the woes which the depreciated rupee imposes upon them it is mentioned that the low rate of interest in India discourages saving in this country. With four per cent. paper at 108, and with conversion in the air, if not actually imminent, there is much truth in this, though Bombay Municipal 5 per cent. bonds still yield nearly 4½ per cent. on the market price, and for those who do not mind venturing on first-class mill shares it is still possible to get a safe seven per cent. The number of "gilt-edged" securities in India, however, that will yield four-and-a-half per cent. is, however, quite as limited as the Madras officials represent. It can be no consolation to them and to others who expect to carry their savings to England for investment some day to find how much worse the prospect is at home. The current number of the *Investors' Review* gives a table, covering more than fifty pages, of interest and dividend bearing securities, classifying them according to their yield upon the price of the day. Few people with a small capital to invest and to live upon would have anything to do with the 2½ per cent. to 3½ per cent. group, in which Consols figure most prominently, returning, at 96, £2·15 per annum. Not many years ago, the Anglo-Indian who wanted to live at home at ease looked in first class railway debentures for a sufficiently safe and remunerative investment. There was never any difficulty in getting five per cent. on this form of investment. To-day, however, it is difficult to get four. Midland, Great Northern, and London and South Western three per cent. debentures have for some time past been at a premium, and the two first named yielded at the date up to which the return was made out only £2-18-10 per cent. A large class of securities has come into existence of late years in the form of Corporation stocks—an excellent investment in all respects save the amount of interest which they will yield. The bulk of these yield under 3¼ per cent.; there are only eight, in fact, which yield more than that, and the best paying of that group are City London 3½ per cent., debentures, which yield on the 15th of April, £3-9-3 per cent. In the same category as regards yield—that is between 3¼ and 3½ per cent.—are a large group of British railway securities, guaranteed, debenture, and preference stock, beside sixteen descriptions of Indian Railway stock, which Eastern Bengal "A." and Scinde, Punjab and Delhi "A.," alone return a full £3 ... per cent. on the investment. British Railway Ordinary Stock begins to appear in strength in the list when we get to securities ranging between 3½ and 3¾ per cent. Here, too, we find a number of Colonial Government securities, and Bombay Baroda and Central India stock, yielding at £187 £3-14-4. British Brewery Debentures, four per cent. and five per cent. are in the same category, for all are at a good premium, Guinness's five per cent. debentures being quoted at £124. Five denominations of Gas debentures, which are by no means as sound an investment as they were ten or a dozen years ago, are quoted, the most remunerative in the group returning only £3·14 per cent. At what stage in the search for an investment, however, do we come upon securities yielding a safe four per cent? There are about twenty-five colonial securities—mostly Australian—which at the rate quoted return between 3·5 and £4; but Australian securities, people are beginning to think, are not precisely the thing to sleep upon at night. In the group ranging from £4 to £4-5 per cent. there is the Egyptian United Debt, which pays the investor at the present price £4-4-2; but a declaration by the French Premier, the Khedive being attacked by colic, or worse still a speech by Mr. Gladstone, might make the nervous investor in this security uncertain whether he could keep his principal intact. Brewery debentures and preference stock figure again in the category. They are all at a good premium, and they range in profitableness between £4-... and £4-4-9. Sanguine men might think that brewery debentures they had an investment that would be safe to yield four per cent. for them all their days. But they would have to take their chance of legislation which might any day affect every brewery investment in the country. In securities ranging in return between £4-5 and £4-10 the invester has a wide range of choice. He can buy Turkish guaranteed four per cent. Loan at 91½, yielding him £4-7-5 per cent., or he can take his choice amongst about thirty-five denominations of American railroad securities. Land investment companies, financial trust, insurance companies, commercial and industrial companies of various kinds, will tempt him; but to name all these is to show that it is not here that the man whose working days are over will seek for an investment that will give him peace of mind as well as a good dividend. The Anglo-Indian, to come back to the point from which we started, will find it at least as difficult as in India to get what he thinks a fair return for his money, for if he insists on gilt-edged security, as he ought to, he must pay for it.

IF the public are greatly interested in the Mhowra Bill they will find more than enough to occupy their attention in a batch of papers upon the question which were issued as a *Government Gazette* on Saturday. The papers consist of the Thana Mhowra Committee's Report of 1883; the Kolaba Committee's report of the same year; a compilation of correspondence and a note on the effect of the liquor traffic upon criminal statistics in the two districts, by Mr. Lee Warner, and a report of May, 1889, by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Abkari. The two Committees took a mass of evidence upon a series of questions which had been drawn up with a view to elucidate two points referred to the Local Government by the Government of India, namely, whether the high rate of duty charged on licit spirit had not encouraged smuggling, and whether mhowra flowers are ever used as food in the two districts. On the first point the Committee found that the duty was not high, and that illicit distilling was confined to what they called the mhowra talukas—that is to say, talukas in which mhowra liquor as distinct from toddy liquor is drunk. However, we have had experience on this point since then quite enlightening enough to make the discoveries of 1883 obsolete. We saw in 1889 that the high rate of duty charged on liquor had, as a matter of fact, encouraged smuggling, and encouraged it enormously. On the other question, that of the alimentary use of mhowra flower, the evidence was decidedly conflicting, but the affirmative evidence was weighty enough to have warranted the Committee in coming to a less confident conclusion than that it was clearly proved that mhowra flowers were nowhere in the Thana Collectorate a part of the staple food of men or cattle. The proof seems to us not to have been "clear," and "nowhere" is a large word. Mr. Spence's report, which is eighteen months old, and does not, therefore give very recent information as to the diminution in illicit distillation, is no doubt a document on which the Government place much reliance. But even here, the argument for legislation is accompanied by an admission that under the rules for controlling the transit of forest produce a good deal may be done to limit the illicit use of these flowers. Before the Bill comes before the Legislative Council again it might be well for Government to give later returns of the number of Abkari offences in the two districts than that thus far available.

WE are informed that Surgeon-Captain Patrick Hehir, Bengal Medical Service, has discovered a polymorphic infusorian in the blood and excreta of cholera patients, and has confirmed and extended Laveran's researches in relation to similar organisms in the blood of persons suffering from malarial diseases.

ON Friday night several prows sank in the harbour. A prow No. 2497, laden with coals, sank off Victoria Dock, and prows Nos. 2202 and 3465 laden with salt, sank off Prince's Dock. Another prow sank at Mody Bunder.

THREE HUNDRED Afghan troops are now reported to have appeared in Wana, north of the Gumal river. They will probably be boycotted by the Waziris, like the present small outpost in the Gumal pass.

THE Amir some few days ago sent a "murasla," (letter) to the Afridi Chiefs, and has asked them to come to Kabul, it is not known yet with what motive. The Afridi Maliks have expressed their desire to comply with the orders of the Amir, but none have started yet.

IT is not in anticipation of any disturbance among the Zhob Valley tribesmen that two companies of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers have been ordered from Peshin to Hindu Bagh. Two companies of the regiment were there last year.

THE following telegram has been received from the British Consul, Alexandria, dated 3rd instant:—"Quarantine against plague imposed in Egypt against arrivals from Bussorah. Arrivals from Bussorah are also subjected to ten days quarantine at Yemen and Hedjaz."

THE Bombay Cavalry dinner was to take place at the Criterion on Saturday last.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LOAN FOR MAURITIUS.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Mr. Goschen has given notice that he will ask [Par]liament for a loan of £600,000 for the Mau[rit]ius Government, in consequence of the destruc[tio]n and distress caused there by the late hurricane.

INDIAN FURLOUGH ALLOWANCE.

Mr. Curzon, replying to a question in the House of [C]ommons, last night, said he hoped soon to announce [t]he decision of the Government regarding the change [o]f system in paying Indian officers and officials [t]heir furlough allowances.

THE CZAR AND EMPEROR WILLIAM.

COPENHAGEN, JUNE 3.

The meeting of the Czar and the Emperor William at Kiel has been postponed until Tuesday next.

ANARCHISTS IN PARIS.

PARIS, JUNE 3.

The confessions made by the Anarchists arrested here have resulted in the discovery of a quantity of dynamite cartridges beneath a bridge in the suburbs of Paris.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM VISITS THE QUEEN.

BERLIN, JUNE 3.

The Emperor William will pay a visit to Queen Victoria, at Osborne, at the end of July.

SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 3.

The Treasury to-day purchased 430,000 ounces of silver at 88·85 to 89·00.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

JUNE 4.

President Harrison in the Senate to-day stated that the composition of the International Monetary Conference was evidence that the strongest possible efforts would be made to secure an agreement upon the question of a fixed ratio and the opening of the mints of the world to the free coinage of gold and silver.

RESIGNATION OF MR. BLAINE.

Mr. Blaine to-day tendered his resignation of the office of Secretary of State, which President Harrison promptly accepted. The resignation is mainly due to personal friction between Mr. Blaine and the President.

THE COMING ELECTION.

Mr. Blaine's candidature in the coming Presidential election is now considered certain.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republican Convention for the choice of a candidate opens at Minneapolis, on Tuesday.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AND BISMARCK.

BERLIN, JUNE 4.

Persistent rumours are current of a reconciliation having taken place between the Emperor William and Prince Bismarck.

ITALIAN FINANCES.

ROME, JUNE 4.

The Italian Budget Committee have rejected the demand of the Government for a vote on account of the half-year, and have granted one month's supplies instead.

GOVERNMENT DESPATCH ON HORSE BREEDING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 5.

The Government of India have recently sent a despatch to the Secretary of State embodying their conclusions on the Remount and Horse Breeding questions.

A GOOD SERVICE PENSION.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the grant of a Good Service Pension to Surgeon-Colonel Hilson, in succession to Colonel C. S. Maclean, who has attained the Colonel's allowances.

RECOVERY OF CAPTAIN STEWART.

Captain Stewart, Assistant Political Officer at Gilgit, has completely recovered from the attack of small-pox.

FURLOUGH.

Captain Barrett, who was so severely frost-bitten on the march through Kashmir, proceeds on one year's furlough.

RESIDENCY SURGEON FOR RAJPUTANA.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Newman, Civil Surgeon of Ajmere, has been appointed Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon Colonel Spencer. This announcement satisfactorily disposes of the report to which we recently referred that a junior officer was likely to be nominated to the post.

THE SNAKE SCARE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

The snake scare increases. It is now established beyond doubt that small snakes about the size of worms are simply swarming in filtered water-supply. Every day they are found in hydrants. It is believed that various reservoirs in the town are teeming with these reptiles, for they have not been properly cleaned for years. The revelation has caused profound sensation here. The Chairman of the Corporation says the matter is being thoroughly investigated, and promises to report shortly.

THE *INDIAN ENGINEERING* DEFAMATION CASE.

The case in which the editor of the *Indian Engineering* was charged by the proprietor and agents of the *Indian Engineer* with defamation came up for hearing to-day. Mr. Pat Doyle, the defendant, being still at Madras, the court allowed his pleader to represent him. The prosecution read articles containing defamatory matter. The case stands adjourned for a week.

SENTENCE ON DR. SHEPPARD.

Dr. Sheppard, who attacked a bailiff and a police inspector with a sword, has been sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months and one day. Medical evidence showed that the man was not insane as at first suggested.

THE GOVERNOR'S JOURNEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 5.

The gubernatorial party had rather a rough journey from Mahableshwar to Poona. They drove down the Ghaut to Wai, and rode from Wai to Khandalla village, a distance of eighteen miles. They proceeded to Vir, ten miles further, where Mr. and Mrs. Lequesne met them. After breakfast the whole party rode to Shirwall, ten miles distant. Here the party dined and slept at the travellers' bungalow. It rained heavily during the night. On Saturday morning, the party next rode to Khatghur, nine miles distance, and inspected the tank bund and irrigation works. Here the party breakfasted with Mr. and Mrs. Lequesne. At three in the afternoon the party started on horseback for Capperwall, six miles distant. The party then drove from here to Ganeshkhind. Near Parbati the pole of the Governor's carriage broke, but none were hurt. Tongas were requisitioned, and the party reached Government House on Saturday evening.

Colonel Rhodes, Military Secretary, arrived here this morning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar, on Thursday, the 2nd instant.

COLOMBO, JUNE 5.

The mail steamer Oceana from Aden and Malwa from Bombay arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera 3 7-16

The Manchester Market has been firm and more enquiry.

2¾ per cent. Consols	96⅞ ex-div.
3 per cent. Rentes	97¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108 ex-div.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper..............	70¼
4½ per cent. „	67½
Bar Silver	40¼

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton.........	47,000 bales.
„ „ „ Surats	3,000 „
„ „ Imports of Cotton	18,000 „
„ „ „ Surats.........	2,000 „
„ „ Stock of Cotton 1,635,000	„
„ „ „ Surats........	39,000 „
„ „ Stock of Cotton London	9,000 „

THE TANSA DAM CONTRACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to enclose a copy of a letter I have written to the President of the Municipal Corporation by this mail, and will feel obliged if you will publish it in your next issue in order that the reply should get the same publicity as the statement I complain of.—Yours, &c.,

THOS C. GLOVER.

Mount Grange, Edinburgh, May 20, 1892.

Edinburgh, May 20, 1892.

To the President of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

Sir,—Several articles having appeared in the public newspapers sometime ago likely to lead the readers to understand that I was the engineer of the Tansa Dam, I was very much annoyed at this and wrote to the Bombay papers contradicting them, as they were published quite without my knowledge or consent, and I therein stated that the engineer was Mr. W. Clerke. Having done so, I thought that in return I might at least have been given the credit, by Mr. Clerke and the Municipal Commissioner, of being the contractor for the dam. Not only, however, have these gentlemen avoided naming my firm in that capacity, although we completed the work one and a quarter year before contract time (without giving either of them the slightest trouble during the progress of the contract), but to my surprise I observe from the overland summary of the Bombay papers of April 16 last that at a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, under the subject of "Thanks to Mr. W. Clerke" Mr. Acworth, in his remarks for the second time, alluded to these objectionable articles, and added that "the contractors only put their stones together, &c. . . . where Mr. Clerke told them," meaning that the engineer instructed me how to conduct my work. This I consider as a direct attempt on the part of the Municipal Commissioner to give Mr. Clerke the whole credit of the work carried out by my firm under such very great difficulties. I leave the public to judge whether Mr. Acworth has acted fairly in taking advantage of his official position to do me this great wrong. If Mr. Clerke had promptly corrected the Commissioner's misstatement, he would only have done what was just towards me, but he took no steps whatever to give us the credit to which we are entitled, although he is aware that but for the name of my firm being so well-known in that part of India, which attracted ample labour notwithstanding the epidemics, the contract having received the benefit of my personal organisation of such works during the first two working seasons, and these arrangements, which were very ably carried out by Mr. Bedford, being continued each subsequent season until the completion, the dam would not have been finished for some very considerable time after the contract date, and at a much greater cost. It is simply absurd to imagine Mr. Clerke instructing me where I was "*to put the stones and drive my drills etc.* . . . . ," or, in fact, giving me the very slightest hint as to how my work was to be conducted. Most certainly, Mr. Clerke has never had that honour, and it would require a very different man to be able to do so. I do not know that I ever looked at Mr. Clerke's specification referring to the masonry of the dam after the work was tendered for by us.

An engineer may be very clever and intelligent in designing large works, but, at the same time, utterly unfitted to be entrusted with the numerous practical details of their actual construction, which is a purely separate business of itself, and if Mr. Clerke thought himself capable of doing this why did he not prefer to have the works carried out departmentally instead of entrusting the dam and the conduit works to contractors, *viz.*, Messrs. Glover & Co. and Messrs. Walsh, Lovett & Co. As he, however, chose the latter course why does he now allow himself to take all the credit of a success, which was mainly due to the skill and energy of the contractors?

I may mention that I have forwarded a copy of this to the Editors of the *Bombay Gazette*, and *Times of India* that this reply may be as widely circulated as the statement to which I take exception.—Yours, &c.,

THOS. C. GLOVER.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

AT the recent examination held at the Bombay Veterinary College, the following students were declared by the Board of Examiners to have passed:—

Class C.—Diploma of Graduate of B. V. C.—* S. G. Haji, † J. R. Padar, ‡ A. B. Idnani, C. F. Fernandez, and A. C. Chamerrette.

* Best Practical Prize. Champion Prize. † Practical Shoeing Prize. Minor Subjects Prize. ‡ Practical Shoeing Prize.

Class B.—Second Professional Examination.—* D. G. Kulkarni, § C. J. Nathani, N. N. Iyanger, R. A. Sone, Serajudin Khan, and F. R. Writer.

* Second Champion Prize, § Practical Anatomy Prize.

Class A.—First Professional Examination.—W. Robertson, C. Stephens, C.D. Samuel, W.S. Buckel, I.J. Joshi, V. K. Vairagkar, and A. P. Edibam.

The classes re-open on June 16.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. N. SANDILANDS, Indian Staff Corps, late Commandant, 6th Punjab Infantry, has permission to reside out of India.

THE governing council of the Army Temperance Association meets at Simla on the 14th June. The Secretary will be able to present a very favorable report, as the numbers on the rolls of the Association seem to be swelling. For last month the total reached was 18,447, an increase of 418 over the previous month.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 20.

THE air is crowded with rumours of a speedily-approaching dissolution. If you ask a member of the Government or anyone supposed to be in the secrets of her Majesty's Ministers he will tell you that the present talk is *vox et præterea nihil*; that what we are witnessing is the mere ebb and flow invariable in the closing period of any Parliament; and that even Lord Salisbury himself does not know when the General Election will actually take place. In spite of the efforts of some of the supporters of the Cabinet to discountenance the idea of an early appeal to the country there are now stronger indications than have previously been seen that unless something unforeseen occurs the coming struggle will occur before the harvest. The *Morning Post*, whose proprietor ought to be well informed, prominently announced on Wednesday as an open secret that the fate of the Unionist Party will be decided at the end of June or beginning of July, and although Mr. Balfour's rather indefinite statement on Tuesday as to the vote on account militates against this supposition, there are other reasons for thinking that we shall very soon be relieved of the present feeling of suspense, a feeling that is extremely inconvenient in many ways. A straw may show which way the wind blows, and this afternoon it is noticed in the lobbies that the Whigs, Ministerial and Opposition, have commenced to collect subscriptions for the House of Commons Police Fund. This is not usually done until the last two or three weeks of the Session, but the circumstance may be less significant than is presumed in the heated atmosphere of St. Stephen's. A great many members of Parliament of both parties happen to be in town just now discharging other than Parliamentary duties. The two Drawing Rooms held this week, not to mention other important social functions, have brought to London a great many knights of the shire, who will return to look after their electoral interests as soon as possible. Mr. Akers Douglas and Mr. Arnold Morley may only be taking advantage of the presence of such a large number of legislators to obtain their contributions before their final flight.

Lord Salisbury's allusions at Hastings to the tariff war and Free Trade have excited politicians all round. The Conversative Free Traders are glum, the Conservative Protectionists hopeful, the Liberal Unionists irritated, and the Gladstonians delighted. The latter, it might be supposed, would be sorry to hear a Prime Minister of England expressing heterodox views on such a sacred subject, but they care less for the imperilling of Lord Salisbury's political soul than for the political capital they hope to gain as the result of his indiscretion. Moreover to raise an outcry that the cheap loaf is in danger helps to obscure the indiscretions of other people. Mr. Gladstone has apparently been told by his advisers that mischief may be done to his party by his courageous refusal to receive a deputation on the Eight Hours system. He has accordingly sent a most polite letter to Mr. G. Shipton, leader of the May Day picnic in Hyde Park, and it is to be hoped that none of that gentleman's friends will propose that such a sweetly written epistle shall be consigned to the waste paper basket. Although Mr. Gladstone has allowed his own judgment to be overriden by the advice of other people he still tries in spite of sundry mutterings of the Nonconformist conscience to do his best to defeat the questionable tactics of the Welsh Dissenting M. P.s in regard to the Clergy Discipline Bill.

The fight between the Dillonites and the Healyites for the political control of the *Freeman's Journal* reached an acute stage a few days ago, and the report of the proceedings of the shareholders of that paper, repeating in a milder form some of the memorable scenes transacted in Committee Room No. 15, has been watched with different feelings by the two great parties in England. To the immense comfort of the Liberals and the bitter disappointment of the Conservatives the quarrel has for the time being been patched up. There is some truth in the contention of the *Pall Mall* that internal feuds as strong as those existing in the ranks of the Irish Nationalists occasionally occur among the members of the two English parties. But Irish politicians have not yet learned the wisdom of washing their dirty linen in private.

In view of the more exciting events happening outside, the proceedings in Parliament this week have attracted littte attention, though there has been an academic discussion at a Wednesday sitting on "one man one vote," and the debate on the second reading of the Bill variously described as the Local Government (Ireland) Bill "the Put 'em in the Dock Bill," the Stone and Snail (Additional Powers) Bill—this in reference to road-making and the destruction of insects—and the Supplementary Coercion Bill. The Liberals and Nationals are trying hard to kill Mr. Balfour's measure by epithets and ridicule. Will they succeed?

A propos of the immense number of presentations made to the Duke of Connaught at the levée held by him on behalf of her Majesty last week a well-informed military officer writes to me:—"The great demonstration made by the Military and Indian Services has given his Royal Highness the liveliest satisfaction, and was a remarkable testimony to the personal popularity in India as well as in this country of your late Commander-in-Chief. The truth is that the more active members of our Royal Family, like the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, are in fuller and more frequent touch with every class, from the highest to the lowest of their fellow-subjects than any other Englishmen of these times, saving the representatives of the press, and certainly are in far more intimate relations with the masses of all sorts and conditions of men than any of our statesmen of either party, and this is the simple secret not only of the extraordinary personal popularity of the Royalties, but also of their own strongly marked liberal sympathies; for it is a well-known fact that both the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught if they may be classed as party men at all are distinctly Liberals, and in the formation of their households have surrounded themselves almost entirely with men of Liberal and some of absolutely Radical or rather Gladstonian views. And here comes in the drawback of their anomalous position. In every way exceptionally qualified for taking a commanding part in politics, they are not permitted to interfere in them, and even their occasional intervention in the minor questions of administration and departmental patronage is often more or less rudely resented by upstart officials conscious of the safety they enjoy not less in the jealousy of the public of Royalty than in the prescription of the service in indulging to their hearts' content their unquestioned constitutional right. Immeasurable are the snubs, some tacit, and still more overt, thus received by the members of the Royal family from Jacks in office, and, however silently and proudly they are not the less bitterly felt. It is easy, therefore, to understand that such a magnificent exhibition of personal attachment and unbought loyalty as that of which the Duke of Connaught was the recipient at the levée last week was warmly appreciated by his Royal Highness, and indeed as I understand, by all the Royal Family."

It may be hoped that the cases in which "upstart officials" are rude to members of the Royal Family are of rare occurrence. With regard to one department of the State we not infrequently hear loud and deep complaints of incivility, but it is startling to hear that our princes are not exempt from similar treatment. Mr. Gladstone, it is said, once went to Somerset House to make an inquiry, and the subordinate official he saw not being aware who his visitor was, treated him with, to say the least, marked want of consideration. The right hon. gentleman said nothing at the time, but when he returned home he wrote to the head of the office reporting the circumstances. Mr. Gladstone felt as others feel that the public have a right to courteous answer to a reasonable request. The discourteous clerk no doubt had a *mauvais quart d'heure* when his chief opened Mr. Gladstone's letter. There is this to be said for Government officials that if some of them, a minority I believe, are occasionally brusque it is not always to be wondered at, for their patience must be sorely tried by the extraordinary questions asked of them by foolish persons. One other point in the communication of my esteemed correspondent I may refer to. He seems to think it a pity that our Royal Family are not expected to interfere in politics. If that is his opinion I do not think he will find many persons in these days, least of all, perhaps, the illustrious personages whose fate he bemoans, to share his regret. This or that Prince may be suspected of certain political tendencies, but the time has passed when a prominent member of the ruling house could with safety identify himself with a party. It has always been understood that the Heir-Apparent favours liberal ideas, and the Duke of Edinburgh, though he keeps himself in the background, is credited with more or less democratic sympathies, but this is the first time I have ever heard of our soldier-prince possessing any predilections in the matter.

The Duke of Connaught, like the Prince of Wales is never seen to greater advantage than when presiding over one of those functions that are so common in this country on behalf of charitable or philanthropic institutions. I had the pleasure of being present, on Wednesday evening, at the anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, when the Duke was in the chair. The fine banqueting room of the Freemasons' Tavern was filled with what may be described as the *creme de la creme* of the craft, who gave his Royal Highness a most enthusiastic reception as the imposing procession passed up the hall to the dais. A conspicuous figure was that well-known Mason, Mr. D. P. Cama, in semi-oriental costume, with whom the Duke cordially shook hands. The toast of M. W. Bro. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K. G., M. W. Past Grand Master, Prov. Grand Master, Sussex, and District Grand Master, Bombay, was proposed by Lord Mount-Edgcumbe, who made special reference to the chairman's connection with Freemasonry in the Presidency of Bombay. His Lordship's allusions to the opportunities afforded to men of all races and creeds meeting in friendly social intercourse, under the banner of the order, were loudly applauded, for there is nothing English masons are more proud of than the reports they receive from time to time of the spread of their principles in distant parts of the British Empire. The Duke of Connaught, in replying to the toast, said, "I can only say I have found it to be a great advantage to myself to have served in different offices in this country, and to have been able to extend those services to another country with which we are so closely connected." He added:—"I believe that in the province of Bombay we have a large field for masonic enterprise, and I am happy to know that from the time I was appointed District Grand Master the work of Freemasonry has gone on increasing steadily and surely." Indian Masons may be interested to learn that a few days previously the Duke and Duchess visited the school at St. John's Hall, Battersea Rise, and that his Royal Highness was able to give us a most satisfactory account of the condition of the institution. The percentage of successful pupils in the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations is very high, but the main object of the teaching staff is to turn out these young ladies fully equipped for the duties they may be expected to have to perform. The education is above all practical, and so complete it is that, as the Duke informed us, shorthand and type-writing now form part of the curriculum. Of all the many excellent institutions, educational and philanthropic, maintained by the liberality of the brethren none ranks higher than the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls. The subscriptions announced at the dinner amounted to £10,000, not an insignificant sum, considering the many calls on Masons, but many present were disappointed that it was not larger. One of the largest contributions came from the Duke's own province—Sussex.

The Indian Section of the Society of Arts held its final meeting for the present session yesterday. Sir Charles Bernard presided, and was supported by Lord Reay, Sir W. Plowden, M. P., Sir Steuart Bayley, Sir G. Birdwood, Sir A. Scoble, Sir J. Richey, Dr. George Smith, Mr. Lionel Ashburner, Mr. Propert, Mr. A. Rogers, Mr. T. H. Thornton, Dr. Hendley, and other well-known Anglo-Indians. Mr. Baines not having been able to arrive in England in time, his paper on the Indian Census was read by the secretary, Mr. S. Digby. Mr. Baines in his interesting paper mainly confined himself to an explanation of the administrative part of the Census, deferring his comments on the statistical results for the address he is to deliver before another Society next month. He mentioned that the examination of indents for forms and their despatch to each district was an immense undertaking, since very often, if not usually, a great many more were, through caution, asked for than were actually wanted. As it is, says Mr. Baines, a rough calculation indicates that between eighty and ninety millions were issued. "Taking only those that were probably used, we find that they weighed about 290 tons, and would cover, if spread out, an area of 1,300 acres, and if put end to end, again, would stretch over 15,000 miles, or more than from India to England and back." As to the cost of the operations Mr. Baines puts it down at twenty-five lakhs of rupees, calculated up to the end of the whole business. Restricting the calculation to the provinces and omitting backward States on account of which a considerable sum was incurred, the rate per thousand was as nearly as possible Rs. 10½ that is 14*s.* 8*d.*, taking the rupee at 1s. 4⅜*d.*, "which," added Mr. Baines feelingly, "is a fair average for the time when the money was being spent, though unfortunately for us of the salaried classes it is so no longer." The discussion was opened by Sir William Plowden, who, in the course of his remarks, made some observations that may be commended to the attention of Messrs. Schwann and Caine. I refer to what he said as to the enormous growth of the population since the census of 1881, specially in Madras. He had been astonished to hear recently in the House of Commons certain things respecting the present state of the people of that Presidency, who had increased in far greater proportion than any other part of Imperial India. The figures showed that the statements as to the poverty-stricken condition of India were unworthy of credence. He referred to his own personal experience as an Indian official, and compared the lot of the natives to-day with what it was when he joined the service in 1852. Though a staunch Gladstonian and a fair-minded man Sir William Plowden evidently has no sympathy with the exaggerations of the Congress party. The discussion was continued by Surgeon-General Cunningham, Mr. Bhownuggree, Mr. Martin Wood, Sir G. Birdwood, and the chairman, who specially referred to the large number of Indians who to the credit of their public spirit voluntarily assisted in the census work. The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to Mr. Baines for preparing and Mr. S. Digby for reading the interesting and instructive paper.

Mr. J. E. Ellis, M.P., has resigned his membership of the London Committee of the National Congress. He gives as his reason, I am told, that he can be of more use to the movement in other ways, but it is whispered that he is one of the numerous body of Liberal M. P.s who expect office in the hoped-for Gladstonian Ministry of the near future, and that he had better cut himself adrift from all entangling connections. For Mr. Ellis's sake I hope he will not be disappointed, but if Mr. Gladstone were to avail himself of all the men who think they ought to be offered appointments scarcely one of his faithful followers would be left out in the cold. If Mr. Caine should succeed in getting back to Parliament and Mr. Gladstone finds that he can carry on his administration without availing himself of the ex-member for Barrow's services, that gentleman, I understand, would become the recognised spokesman in the House of Commons of the Congress party. Mr. Caine is perhaps a better fighting man than Mr. Schwann, but he never can hope to exercise the influence that Mr. Bradlaugh exerted in conciliating the opponents of and winning respect for an unpopular cause.

Mr. William Digby is pushing his candidature for a northern division of the metropolis with vigor, and the other night I understand he had that energetic campaigner, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., speaking on his behalf. Mr. Digby is sanguine of winning the seat, while the sitting member, Sir Albert Rollit, considers that he has a "fair chance" of being re-elected. Since the North Hackney contest the Liberals are less boastful of what they are going to do in London at the General Election, but although they may not sweep the board they ought to recapture at least a few constituencies, and South Islington may possibly be one of them. I am told that the Conservative supporters of Sir Albert Rollit are apparently doing nothing. They evidently feel either that their position is impregnable, or that they are going to be beaten.

MAHABLESHWAR GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, JUNE 3.

SINCE I last wrote there has been a great clearing out of this place, and packing up of kit for the return journey to the plains must have monopolised a good deal of the spare time of the majority of the public. We have, however, had a little in the way of amusement, and before finally bidding adieu to your readers I may as well notice one or two of the most prominent events.

On Saturday last the third ladies' shooting competition came off. The prizes were given by Generals J. and W. Gatacre, and Surgeon-Major Bull, and were as follows:—

1st Prize	Rs. 75.
2nd „	„ 30.
3rd „	„ 20.
4th „	„ The entries.

The conditions were, five shots at 100 yards, and five at 50 yards. And in the event of ties, the highest score at the longer range to decide. Entrance, Re. 1. Thirteen ladies entered, but only eleven competed. The 100 yards distance was shot off first, and the following table will show the scores:—

	Pts. per shot.					Total.
Mrs Turner-Jones............	5	5	3	2	4	= 19
Mrs Jellett.......................	4	3	0	3	2	= 12
Mrs Wilson	3	4	5	4	4	= 20
Mrs Vidal	3	5	4	3	4	= 19
Mrs Salaman	3	4	3	3	4	= 17
Miss Howard	3	3	5	4	5	= 20
Mrs Fagan	4	3	4	3	3	= 17
Mrs Curtis........................	4	3	3	5	4	= 19
Mrs Webb	3	2	5	3	2	= 15
Miss Hutchinson	3	3	4	2	3	= 15
Mrs FitzHenry	3	3	3	3	3	= 15

It will be observed that Mrs. Fagan, of whom great things had been expected, only succeeded in making 17, and that she was very much off form was also clearly indicated by her shooting at the shorter distance. It had been looked upon as a certainty that she would carry off the first prize; but the course of events upset this theory altogether. After the close of the 100 yards' shooting, Mrs. Wilson and Miss Howard were hot favorites, though it was thought that Mrs. Curtis also would go very near winning. When it came to Mrs. Wilson's turn to shoot at 50 yards, she made two inners, a bull, and another inner. Matters thus looked most promising; but at the fifth shot, by some unlucky chance, she let off her rifle too soon, and missed the target altogether. The next was Mrs. Vidal, who shot splendidly, and made five bull's-eyes in succession, amidst loud applause, thus bringing her total score up to 44. Miss Howard commenced with an inner and continued with bull's-eyes, thus tying with Mrs. Vidal; but having made the higher score at 100 yards, was the winner. It was now clear that no one could beat her, as Mrs. Curtis could only tie in the total score, and would still be one point behind at the longer range. She began with a bull, and her third shot was a bull, the rest being inners, so that her combined score only reached 41.

50 YARDS.

	Points per shot.							Grand Total.	
Mrs Turner-Jones ..	3	3	5	5	4	= 20	+ 19	= 39	4th Prize.
Mrs Jellett	2	scratched.							
Mrs Wilson	4	4	5	4	0	= 17	„ 20	=37	
Mrs Vidal	5	5	5	5	5	= 25	„ 19	=44	2nd Prize.
Mrs Salaman	3	5	4	3	3	= 18	„ 17	=35	
Miss Howard	4	5	5	5	5	= 24	„ 20	=44	1st Prize.
Mrs Fagan..........	3	5	4	4	4	= 20	„ 17	=37	
Mrs Curtis..........	5	4	5	4	4	= 22	„ 19	=41	3rd Prize.
Mrs Webb..........	3	3	4	4	3	= 17	„ 15	=32	
Miss Hutchinson ..	5	5	4	3	4	= 21	„ 15	=35	
Mrs FitzHenry	3	2	scratched.						

Miss Howard thus carried off the 1st prize, Mrs. Vidal 2nd, Mrs. Curtis 3rd, and Mrs. Turner-Jones 4th.

On Monday, the 30th, the last subscription dance of the season was held in the Frere Hall, and was as good a dance as any of its predecessors.

The golf contests were brought to a close this morning, and the handicap appears to have been most successful, judging by the very closely contested finishes. As a change, it was decided that the matches should be foursomes, and the interest of the golfers themselves, as well as of the general public, was even more keen than in the case of the doubles. Golfers must excuse my ignorance if I have made use of a wrong term. In the deciding match General Hogg and Dr. MacDonald played Mr. T. D. Mackenzie and Captain Le Gallais, and they started even. At the end of the first round, during which there was some very even play, both sides were quits. In the second round, General Hogg and Dr. MacDonald came to grief at first, but they eventually made up their lost ground, and ultimately won by three holes with two to play. The course here, though somewhat cramped, as must be expected in a mountainous country, is on the whole a very good one. It is full of traps and difficulties, and this, to the majority of players, makes it much preferable to many more extensive links, where the game is limited to the monotonous process of swiping over a "maidan" cleared of all obstacles. The putting greens are quite the best I have seen in these parts; and a player with a good eye has a chance of feeling sure, that if the aim is correct the ball will travel tolerably straight in the direction of the hole. Amongst the new disciples of the game Colonel Greig has pre-eminently established the highest reputation. Though only a player of four or five months' standing, he can already hold his own with the best of the veterans. He is a slashing and straight driver, and equally good in approach shots and on the putting green—and is a complete refutation of the theory that a man cannot learn golf after he is 50.

The badminton tournament produced a good show of entries—some pressed to play against their will perhaps—but, nevertheless, a good fill. The winners of the handsome prize, presented by General Blundell, were Mrs. T. D. Mackenzie and her partner.

The annual meeting of the supporters of sport was held on Monday last. An unofficial proposal was put forward to construct a polo ground, but none of the details had been worked out, and nothing was settled. The idea of the committee is to cut away the inside edge of the cutting, and to cart away the earth to the embankment, and thus widen it to about double its existing dimensions. This is, I think, the first necessity, so what is wanted more than anything else is a good race-course, and if the embankment is taken in hand this year, and made safe and practicable for racing, a great step will have been advanced in the right direction. The counter-proposal is not only to slope off the interior side of the cutting, but to inaugurate excavations on a gigantic scale, filling up all the low ground on the far side of the course with the earth thus excavated. It is thought, however, by those most competent to form an opinion, that this scheme will run into several thousands of rupees, and therefore will not be practicable. The reply is, the Rajahs will pay nearly the whole bill, and that the general public will find the balance. Of course if money can be produced in this manner by the mere bidding, then all will be right. I am, however, rather, sceptical myself in the matter. Why should the Rajahs and the public put their hands deep into their breeches' pockets? Echo answers why.

Heavy rain has fallen within the last few days. It commenced on Sunday last, and came down in torrents. Every day since until to-day it has rained, and there have been heavy mists. There is of course the usual argument as to whether it is the monsoon or not, but I must confess it seems to me immaterial whether it is or not. We have a great deal of moisture of sorts, and, though it is fine this morning, I think that those who have been congratulating themselves on the prospect of staying on here for several days more will have to order their phaetons sooner than they anticipated. I for one am glad to be off. Delightful as this charming spot is during fine weather, it is to my mind unbearable once the mists take complete possession of it.

My task is now complete, and I have only in conclusion to bid any of my friends who may have done me the honor of reading my letters, a respectful adieu, and to express a hope that if we meet again next year, we may have as jolly a time of it as we have had during the past season.

IN reviewing the Jail Report for 1890 the Madras Government remarked that a great improvement had taken place in that year when compared with its immediate predecessors; in reviewing the report for 1891, just published, "Government observes with much pleasure that the improvement was still more marked in that year, and Colonel J. M. Smith deserves credit for the manner in which he has managed the Department."

THE ABU WEEK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MOUNT ABU, JUNE 2.

THIS pleasant little hill station in Rajputana is not, I think, so generally appreciated as it deserves to be. I suppose that Bombay people usually spend the hot weather in the lovely scenery of the ghats, so convenient for most of them, or as an occasional extravagance run off to one of the fashionable hill stations of Bengal, and are reasonably enough satisfied with their choice. Let them not imagine, however, that we in this corner of the Presidency are to be pitied, since we have quite a perfect summer resort in the crater of Mount Abu, which is said to be an extinct volcano, thrown up some 5,000 feet above sea-level ages before it came to serve its present purpose. A short account of the Abu week may, therefore, extend the knowledge of those who are scarcely aware of the existence of an excellent hill station, in miniature, in this part of the world, while those who know the place, but are still expiating their sins in the plains down below, may perhaps be not unwilling to hear of the doings of their more fortunate brethren, who for some abstinence from sin in this or in former existences have been granted a temporary respite in the shape of a few weeks in the hills. Mr. Waddington will, I am sure, excuse me for plagiarizing this Pythagorean idea from the opening of his witty prologue to the theatricals, but that's another story, as a certain well-known author would say: I have not come to them yet. I think first I ought to say something of the beauties of the hill, I mean, of course, what are called the natural beauties, not those who come up just for a few months at this time of year and then go down and outvie nature elsewhere, though there are a few of these too, of whom it may be said that like the poor we have them always with us. The cool fresh mornings, the charming scenery, either a jumble of quaintly-shaped rocks and yet green trees, with an occasional glimpse of the lake, or a misty panorama of the plains from one of the points, these delights are implied or understood in the simple phrase—the hills—in many cases I daresay there lingers also the memory of a companion in a dainty riding habit, looking into whose bright eyes were forgotten all the cares inseparable from Anglo-Indian existence as much as in those easy-going old days when parades were few and far between, confidential reports non-existent, and credit good, as in the present days of high pressure with polo ponies at three and four hundred rupees each. But *tempora mutantur*, and I ought to be describing the events of the Abu week in 1892.

The week commenced with a minstrel entertainment at the club, on Monday evening, May 23, in behalf of the Lawrence Schools. The ladies wore poudre and looked very pretty, the gentlemen were burnt-corked and looked as if they were meant as foils to their fair companions. "Perfect frights," in fact, is what they were. A great deal can be done in this way with wigs. On this occasion there were two which had a magnetic effect on my eyes: one a carroty, flaming red; the other a dead, atrocious black. I nearly acquired a squint in trying to look at them both at once. Miss Abbott's singing was very good, and she was well-supported by Mrs. Hensley, Mrs. Kreyer, Miss Martelli, and Miss F. Abbott. Captain Herbert made a very mock-dignified and easily-duped Massa Johnson (as he should have been called). Mr. Trevor and Mr. Herbert as corner-men cracked some fine old jokes with quite a novel force and vivacity. Major Thomas and Mr. Hensley also assisted in the singing, but refrained from poking fun at the unfortunate Master Johnston. On Tuesday a Durbar was held at the Residency, at which H. H. the Maharaja of Kishenghar was present. It was an occasion for a great display of uniforms and various costumes. The Erinpura guard-of-honour gave a finish to the ceremony in their smart blue uniform with red trowsers.

The Durbar was followed in the evening by the Birthday Ball, also at the Residency. It was a most successful dance, the floor was perfection, and it required no exertion to move on it, otherwise dancing in mess dress might have proved too hot for comfort. Wednesday was devoted to what proved to be a very one-sided cricket match—Rajputana *vs.* The World. The Rajputs took advantage of the absence of bowlers among the unfortunate Worldlings to keep them leather hunting the greater part of the day, while they were putting up a score of 138 runs. It is nothing for them to boast about as the best bowling on the defeated side was represented by men who "went on occasionally as a change, you know." Some of them had known their bowling to "come off sometimes tho," It did not come off on that particular day, however, nor did the bails, till Mr. Usborne stumped a few of the more rash players among the Rajputs, and made a start in the right direction. Captain Page's score of 103 is worth mentioning as the biggest score made up here this year. Lunch, to which ladies had been invited, came as an agreeable break in the proceedings. On Thursday there was tennis at the Residency Courts, and theatricals at the Club in the evening; also in support of the Lawrence Schools. The piece was entitled, "The Duchess of Bayswater." The following were the *dramatis personæ*:—

Sir Jeremy Jowles...............	Mr. Conron.
Kathleen	Mrs. Hensley.
The Duchess of Bayswater ...	Mrs. Hibbert.
The Duke of Bayswater	Mr. Trevor.
Caryl Stubbs	Mr. Waddington.
Jenkins	Mr. Usborne.
James	Mr. Kelly.
Stage Prompter...	Mr. Holbrook.

The acting was heartily applauded all through. Mr. Conron's rendering of the part of a testy old valetudinarian, with prejudices against people in trade, especially in the tinned meat trade, occasioned the greatest bursts of laughter. The performance was begun by a toy symphony, after which came the prologue I have already alluded to. I shall have occasion to borrow from it again presently; it suits me better to do that than to give quotations from it here. I think everyone up here will agree with me in saying that nothing could have been more enjoyable than Mrs. Abbott's delightful *bal poudre* on Friday. The dancing was in a shamiana, open on two sides to the grounds, which were prettily decked out with Chinese lanterns. It all looked like fairyland, as my partner on one occasion expressed. It certainly did, with all the pretty fairies flitting about it too. I ought to have said something of this sort at the time; only I never do think of these things soon enough. I really don't know when they, the fairies I mean, look their best (and it is a best too) poudre, or when "they sway the reins with dainty finger tips" at Miss Adams' tilting, photographing, mango——(I don't know what to call them), but at any rate most charming and enjoyable parties in the early morning.

I have not cribbed from the prologue this time, the passage in inverted commas in Tennyson or something of the kind I think. The prologue spoke about thrice happy reins and thrice happy steeds. I don't quite agree to the latter remark though as I've seen 'em welting 'em pretty hard sometimes.

The Gymkhana at the Trevor Oval, on Saturday, was a great success. The most noticeable feature was that all the three events for gentlemen were won by Captain Hanwell, *viz.*, tent-pegging, dismounting stakes, and thread and needle race; while two out of the three events for ladies were won by Miss Abbott, though Miss Percy Smith was only one point behind in the tilting at the ring, and Miss Peacock made a close thing of it in the wand race. The trotting race was won by Miss Adams. The Trevor Oval is the "gods' despair" of the prologue. I am always quoting from, that is "a polo-ground 5,000 feet in air." It has only just been got ready in time for playing on this year, and no doubt by next year it will be in excellent condition. At present, however, it is rather the *polo-player's* despair, being very dusty and sticky in the middle part. It was again the scene of action on Monday, the 30th, when the Sanitarium sports took place on it. Sergt. Stevens, K. O. Y. L. I, seemed to be winning nearly everything; in the mile race, however, he was beaten by Gunner Souter, 55th Field Battery. Colonel Peacock won the ladies' nomination race, and Major Beatson, the officer's handicap. The rickshaw race was won in great style by Mr. Kelly. By way of enlivening the proceedings some of the men had got themselves up as a troupe of comic minstrels, which was apparently meant as a travesty on the theatricals and minstrels combined. One sportsman placed himself in a tub as a living Aunt Sally, and

realized a small fortune in the three shots a penny line.

The bachelors' dance brought the week to an end on Tuesday evening or rather Wednesday morning, as it was kept up later than is usual with the dances here—actually three extras were danced. Extras were becoming quite a figure of speech, used I supposed to put off bad partners in this sort of way. "Oh, no; you can't have the third waltz, but you may have the sixth extra if you like."

The final tie of the tennis tournament was won by Miss Ransford and Mr. Hensley against Miss Percy Smith and Mr. Parker. Mr. Beale managed to pull off the gentlemen's singles after a tough game with Mr. Hughes. The Sergeants of the Sanitarium have sent round invitations for a quadrille party on Thursday. Also, I hear, the Rajputana Hotel is bestirring itself, and means to give a dance or a moonlight picnic. In case it is to be the latter then we may expect the rains to burst early this year; in fact a slight shower came on yesterday directly they began to talk about it. I must not forget to mention that Mr. Whylock, Glo'ster Regt, shot a fine tigress, measuring 9 ft. ½ inch, on Monday morning, though it was not one of the programme events for the week. I think the hotel entertainment will be the last of the Abu festivities for this year, of which the above is but a bare outline; the subtler current of real life must be left to the future novelist, if there is one here, to incorporate into his fiction, or to be written in the great book of life, which here as elsewhere duly records its daily sheet. Think not that a single act or thought is without its effect on the years to come, if you are not satisfied of this by religion, read science.

As for society in Abu I suppose that it is much about the same as in other hill stations, except that we are not overshadowed by any very big wigs, as might be the case elsewhere. Here it is that politicals most do congregate; they distinctly boss the show in fact, but there is a fair sprinkling of subalterns from the district roundabout. They can't be all up here on leave, especially as some occasionally appear in the garb of war. I believe there is an officer's transport class, which accounts for some of them. Long live such an excellent institution, I say, for what would become of the dances and other festivities without the ubiquitous subalterns. The spins, I fancy, would get rather tired of playing tennis with one another, and even talking about each other's dresses would lose its point rather, if there was less object in dressing up. What an objectionable word "spin" is. I only used it for an opportunity to pour forth my invective upon it. It is such a poor, trumpery, sempstress in-a-back-parlour-suggesting sort of name for those charming fresh young girls, who came out from England, perhaps only last cold weather, and who remind one of one's sisters, and one's home, don't you know, and make one feel good and hopeful, and all that sort of thing. At best the hateful word is only an irritating abbreviation of a term, that was fit only for a barbarous age, when they had to sit all day working at tapestries, or embroidering a shield cloth, shut up in a lonely tower, for some swashbuckler of a knight, who only smiled at them for their pains, and let them die and float down rivers on barges. Now how could you be poetical or write songs with such a word as spin to deal with? "The lass that loves a sailor" sounds nice and right somehow, but just fancy trying to sing about "the spin that loves a subaltern." I don't believe they ever do as a matter of fact; only let them carry their fans, and that sort of thing, and then marry a rich civilian afterwards. However, you might want to write about an imaginary one that did, and then where would you be. Away with such a paltry term to the limbo of a forgotten slang, and there let it moulder in oblivion with other similar idiotisms.

N. B.—I made a mistake in saying Capt. Page's score of 103 at the cricket match on Wednesday was the biggest score made up here this year, Sergeant Stevens having made 122 in a previous match.

CALAMITIES IN KASHMIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I venture to write you a few lines placing before your readers a picture of the calamities, which have befallen the poor inhabitants of this place. The trite old saying that "misfortune does not come singly" has been verified in its utmost rigidity in Kashmir. The recent conflagration, the cholera epidemic, scarcity of rain, drying up of the river, the failure of the fall of snow, and, lastly, if not the least, the wholesale exportation of rice and other grain to Gilgit and other frontiers, have all combined to render the Happy Valley miserably wretched. The destructive fire of the 22nd ult., which has never been experienced before in Kashmir, reminds one of the fatal catastrophe which befell Surat years ago. Nearly 2,000 houses with goods and chattel were burnt, and over 8,000 people made homeless and destitute. A fortnight after the fire, a cholera epidemic set in, causing frightful havoc and baffling all the efforts of the doctors belonging to the Misson and the Maharaja's hospitals. The plague has not yet disappeared, which began about the second week of the month. This has caused a great panic in the city. The total number of deaths up to date by cholera may be estimated at over 2,500. The Europeans have left this place for Gulmarg and other adjoined hills. The panic-stricken natives are terribly frightened for their lives and know not what to do. Shops are closed, streets appear deserted, and the rowing of boats in the river stopped. Go where you may, nothing but lamentations and cries of woe are heard. The misery and the sufferings of the Maharaja's poor subjects are indescribable. To add to the misfortune, rain is holding off, and supplies of food-grains have become very scanty. The wholesale exportation of rice, &c., to the frontiers, has materially affected the welfare of Kashmir. The people live here chiefly on coarse rice, which can be got with difficulty, and only at famine prices. Fruits and most vegetables can only be obtained in their season, six weeks hence, and prospects of rabi and other grain-crops are most discouraging. It is estimated that the fire has done damage to properties and goods worth five lakhs of rupees.

Any assistance in the shape of clothing, rice, or money will be thankfully received by the committee of this place. Bombay is noted for its charity. It has more than once assisted the poor and the affected beyond the seas. It is hoped that this appeal for urgent help for our Indian brethren in Kashmir will be freely responded to by all.—Yours, &c.,

BYRAMJEE D. PANDAY.

Shrinagar, May 29.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to correct a mistake which crept in your issue of the 1st June, in connection with an account of H. H. the Nizam's visit to the Warangal Schools. The mistake stated above is :—The average cost per pupil is Rs. 9-8-0 and not Rs. 918—and for 130 is Rs. 9-0-0 and not Rs. 91.—Yours, &c.,

TRUTH.

THE LATE DR. PORTER.

THE body of the Most Rev. Dr. Porter, S. J., was exhumed on Saturday, at Sewree Cemetery, where it was buried for the purpose of interring the remains in the Cathedral Church of the Archdiocese. The disinterment took place in the presence of the Most Rev. Dr. Dalhoff, and the ceremony was a solemn and impressive one. The handsome coffin, containing the late Archbishop's remains, were taken from the earth, conveyed to the Cathedral, and placed upon a *catafalque*, when a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated. At the conclusion of the mass final absolutions were recited by the Archbishop, when the remains were taken to the vault prepared for their reception. The *Benedictus* was chanted and the ceremony closed. Over the vault is placed a slab, bearing the following inscription :—

R. I. G. S.
REVERENDISSIMUS DOMINUS
GEORGIUS PORTER, S.J.,
Archiepiscopus Bombayensis Primus,
Natus in Anglia XXVII., Augusti MDCCCXXV.
Consecratus XXVII., Februarii MDCCCLXXXVII.
Mortus XXVIII., Septembris MDCCCLXXXIX.
Trasulatus e Sewri Coemetero in Ecclesiam Cathedralem
III. Junii, MDCCCXCII.
Lux Perpetua Luceat Ei.

The Very Rev. Fathers Jürgens, S.J., officiated at the Mass, and the Rev. Fathers Schmitz, S.J., and Hegglin, S.J., were the deacon and sub-deacon; the Rev. Father M. A. Fonseca, the Vicar of the Cathedral, and the Rev. Father D. F. Pereira being assistant priests to the Archbishop. The Rev. Dr. De Monte was Master of Ceremonies, and amongst the clergy who assisted were the Very Rev. Canon Faria, head of the Episcopal Junta of Damaun, the Rev. Fathers Almeida, Noti, S.J., Soares, Hohn, S.J., Gyr, S.J., Nückel, S.J., Mauralio, and Misquita.

NEW LONDON MISSION SCHOOL AT BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JUNE 2.

YESTERDAY the new and very handsome buildings for the London Mission High School were formally opened. The large hall of the school was crowded with European and Native ladies and gentlemen, and the pupils of the school, numbering over 400, were everywhere where space within earshot could be found for them. Among others present were:—Mr. Fleet, Commissioner, S. D., who took the chair as president of the meeting, Mr. F. L. and Mrs. Charles, Mr. Towers, Major Saunder, A. A. G., Surgeon-Major Greany, Rev., Mrs. and Misses Hawker, Rev., Mrs., and Misses Smith, Miss Stephens, Rev. Stephenson, Mr. and the Misses Hoogverf, Mr. and Mrs. Rid, Rao Bahadur Ramchundra Bapuji, Rao Bahadur Jilva, and a number of other Hindu gentlemen. The central hall is very spacious and well ventilated, and has large class-rooms opening off it. At the upper end of the hall a platform had been erected, on which were chairs for the president, Mr. Charles, C.S., Collector of Belgaum, and Mr. Smith, Principal of the school. In front of the platform stood a very good model of the school, made by one of the pupils of the institution.

When all expected had arrived, Mr. Fleet asked Mr. Smith to read his paper. I give it *in extenso*, as no doubt, it will prove interesting to many in Bombay, this school being very widely-known. Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—As we are assembled to-day formally to open this building, a brief sketch of the institution with which it is associated, may not be out of place. Under the name of "The English School," this institution was founded in February, 1832, by the Revs. Joseph Taylor and William Beynon, of the L. M. S. At that time Government was doing nothing for the enlightenment of the people of this country. Beyond the indigenous schools, the only educational institutions were those established by missionaries at the few centres in which they were located; and these were almost without exception Vernacular Schools. The Free Church Institution in Bombay, known as Wilson's School and College, has the honour of being the first in the Bombay Presidency to afford the youth of Western India an opportunity of obtaining an English education. The Belgaum Mission School was the second, and was for many years the only institution of its kind in the Southern Mahratta Country. I find that the school began with twenty pupils In its second year there were forty. In its tenth year ninety-two, and this was the highest number ever on the rolls till the year 1871, when the school was placed under Government inspection. The disturbed state of the country in 1843-44 seriously diminished the numbers, and just as the attendance had again risen to nearly what it was in 1842, the Sirdars' High School was established, and drew away many boys, so that for some years afterwards the numbers did not average more than fifty or sixty. In 1871, when the school was placed under Government inspection, the Government system of teaching and management was introduced. This made it more popular. At the same time the grant-in-aid given by Government enabled the manager to employ a larger and better qualified staff. The result being that the numbers rose rapidly, till in 1889 we had 451 names on the rolls. The schools has been fairly successful in the University examinations, especially of late years. Our highest success at the Matriculation was eighteen in 1884; and twenty-seven in the Final School Examination in 1890, when we stood second in the whole Presidency in that examination, the first being the New English School, Poona. From 1872 till 1891 inclusive 134 of our pupils have been successful in the Matriculation, and from 1889, 51 in the Final. I find the managers of the school in the early days complaining again and again of the difficulty they had in keeping lads in school long enough, because it was so easy for them to find lucrative situations with a very imperfect knowledge of English. Under such circumstances it is surprising that so few lads sought an English education, especially when we consider that the education was perfectly gratuitous, and that in some cases a regular allowance was made to poor boys to enable them to live while prosecuting their studies. It is clear that English education was little valued in those days. Fees seem to have been first levied in 1861, when the amount for the whole year was Rs. 10. It took three or four years for them to rise to Rs. 100. In 1868 they rose to Rs. 300, and from that time gradually increased till for the last two or three years they stood at upwards of Rs. 5,000 a year. From the time our numbers began to increase in 1891 we found ourselves cramped for room. The old building in the bazaar was never intended for the kind of school this had grown into. Not having funds to provide a new building we did the best we could to relieve the pressure by erecting two small class-rooms on a piece of ground at the back of the old building; but in a year or two our numbers had again outgrown our space. Fortunately, I was able to rent three rooms on the other side of the street directly opposite the school, and after a year or two still another, which we continued to occupy till it was pulled down to make way for the new theatre. After the theatre was completed we were able to secure that for classes. Thus at last we had ample space, still the accommodation was very inferior. The classes in the rooms opening on the street were much disturbed by noise, and inconvenienced by dust, and by the insanitary condition of the neighbourhood. In the theatre, though free to some extent from the noise of the street, the presence of five or six classes in one large building without partitions seriously interfered with both teaching and learning. For years the want of a new building was felt, but it was not in our power to provide one. We began, however, to collect and save money for this object, which in the face of disappointments, difficulties, and delays has at last been accomplished. By the kind recommendation of General Cox, who was commanding this station two years ago, the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army was so good as to grant us this site. The Government of Bombay is granting us one-fourth of the total cost. The bulk of the money required has been procured in various ways, one of which was a general appeal for help to all old pupils known to be in a position to give it. A considerable number have cheerfully responded. A few have done so very liberally, and others who have contributed smaller amounts have given in proportion to their means. We have, however, been disappointed in not receiving assistance from many, who are largely indebted to this institution, and small sums only from others from whom substantial contributions were confidently expected. Some European gentlemen and some Hindu gentlemen who were not pupils, have also been among the best contributors. We are chiefly indebted to Mr. Lakshman Jivaji Telve, who has promised and partly given us Rs. 1,000.

Rao Bahadur Anant Gangadhar Khot	...Rs. 500
Sir R. Phayre	... „ 250
Rao Bahadur Huccharao Vakil and Mr Santamappa, each	... „ 200
The late Colonel Lawrence... ...	... „ 150
Narayen Rao Bapu Saheb Desai of Nandi and Mrs. Stiles, each	... „ 100

A large number of smaller amounts have been received which we cannot now specify. We avail ourselves of this opportunity of publicly expressing our hearty thanks to all who have so kindly contributed to the building fund, nor must we forget those who have helped us in other ways, particularly Mr. Ragoonath Rao Phuturpekar, an officer in the Engineer Department, who (being on furlough at the time) voluntarily and gratuitously prepared plans and estimates, marked out the site, and superintended the laying of the foundation, and the construction of the plinth, and has in various other ways given us very valuable aid. We propose to have the various class-rooms after those friends to whom we are most indebted as a slight memorial of the help they have rendered us. Thus the hall in which we are assembled is named after Mr. Jilva. Mr. Khot desires, with filial respect and affection, that one of the hall shall be named after his mother Luxumibai. We are thinking of so naming the entrance hall; marble tablets bearing these names will be placed on the walls. No detailed description of the building is necessary. It may be enough to say that besides this hall it contained 14 rooms and will accomodate 550 boys. We open it without debt. But that does not mean that we have all we want, or that we have the money to pay for all we want, we have not. We must have a house for the keeper of the school, a coach house and stable, a gymnasium, and other subsidiary buildings, four additional class-rooms would be a great convenience. The compound must be fenced, hedges are of little use, we want a wire fence, roads have to be made, extra furniture is needed, and a good set of chemical and other scientific apparatus, and we sadly want a library. I hope the friends who have promised us assistance but have not yet redeemed their promise will not think there is no necessity for them to do so. Now the building is up, we need their help as much as before and if it is not forthcoming, we shall be put to much inconvenience. I think I may fairly claim for this school that during the whole period of its existence, it has conferred immense benefits upon this town and district. At the time of its establishment English was an unknown language throughout the whole of this part of the country. The only natives that wrote and spoke it were a few clerks brought over from Madras. There was a demand for English writers, and this school provided a supply on the spot and by the education received in it numbers of men have been qualified for the important positions which they have occupied under Government and elsewhere. In this connection I may mention that Government was for many years indebted to this institution for some of its most useful native officers. They were and are spread all over the district, and have rendered very valuable services, among them we may name, Rao Bahadur Kiamal Row, Honorary Magistrate, Dharwar, his two sons, and Mr. R. B. Ramchandra Bapuji, Deputy Collector, Mr. R. B. Anant Gangadhar Khot, Commissioner of Customs, Baroda. But material advantages are not the only ones our pupils have reaped here. Our aim has ever been to combine religious instruction, and moral training with the education of the mind. We have felt that the cultivation of the intellect alone is not necessarily an unalloyed good and may be a serious evil, knowledge is power, but power wrongly directed may result in disaster. God has furnished every man with a regulating faculty and this needs attention no less than the intellect. Before these lads are launched on the ocean of life they are sent to us to be prepared for the voyage. If a vessel were built on the best lines, fitted with the most improved machinery, manned by skilled officers, and an able-bodied crew, and yet sent to sea without a rudder, chart, or compass, we might safely predict that she would never reach her destination, but would rush to destruction with a speed proportioned to the power of her engines. So for these lads, the training of the intellect, the storing of the mind with useful information of various kinds, the exercise and development of the physical powers are not enough even with the most favourable opportunities to ensure for them an honourable and in the highest sense successful career. To give them no more would be like sending our ship to sea without the means of navigation. Without religious and moral training a lad's education is altogether one-sided, the regulating faculty of his life and conduct is ignored or neglected, and we shall not be surprised by and by to find him a moral and social wreck. It has ever been our endeavour to impress upon our pupils the fact that there are duties which they owe both to God and man, and that God will hold them responsible for the proper discharge of those duties. We have sought to make them God-fearing men, conscientious, truthful, honest, pure, upright in all their dealings, and we have tried to put them in possession of those motives and aids to moral conduct which the Christian religion supplies. Nor have our efforts in this direction been unappreciated. Old pupils sometimes speak in the highest terms of the value in life, which the religious and moral training received here has proved to them. But the usefulness of this school is not to be measured, as some would measure it, simply, by the secular advantages which the education received here has secured for many, nor by the mental discipline to which the pupils have been subjected, nor by the knowledge, historical, literary, scientific, and religious, that has been here imparted to them, nor even by the religious impressions and moral effects produced upon them as individuals, but by the whole influence, direct and indirect, exerted upon Hindu thought and life throughout this and neighbouring districts going forth into the world with modified views of religion, of morality, of duty, of social and family life, they in turn produced a change in the thought and practice of others, and thus both directly and indirectly this institution has done its share in bringing about that remarkable change in public opinion, which is so powerfully and beneficially affecting the destinies of this country. It is rather a strange concidence that we enter upon our new premises in the same year of the Hindu Cycle as that in which the school was established. We trust that under the blessing of God even greater success and greater usefulness may attend the worth of this institution during the new Cycle upon which we are now entering than during the one that has just closed.

Mr. Smith's paper was received with acclamations, and was followed by a short speech from Mr. Jilva eulogising the London Missionaries of their disinterested work of love and wishing them as successful a future as in the past. Mr. Chatre's then said a few words of like import—love of mankind, pure and simple, he thought, had alone inspired the missionaries to their labour of love. No distinction of caste or creed had biassed them, and not even had the desire of making converts influenced them at all. In Mr. Chatre's opinion, Belgaum and its districts owed a deep debt of gratitude to the Missionaries, who had done much more than Government to push onwards the education of the masses. Mr. Agrekar then added his opinion to those already expressed that the hearty thanks of all the Hindu residents of the station and districts were due and were freely offered to Messrs. Smith and Hawker and those missionaries of the L. M. S., who had lived their lives for the good of their Hindu brethren. Mr. Stephenson, L.M.S., offered, on behalf the London Mission Stations in other parts of India, his heartiest congratulation to Mr. Smith for his success in not only raising the school numerically and morally, but also in having, where most others would have failed, raised enough money to build such a magnificent school. Mr. Smith, he thought, must be an "awful beggar," and he fell sure that in the time to come, he, Mr. Smith, would without fail add to his school all that he was now needing. Mr. Stephenson then addressed himself, briefly to the pupils—briefly, because Mr. Smith when asking him to say a few words had added "the fewer, the better," and he wished to be "the better." He pointed out to the boys the need of steady, plodding work, and their aim to be the highest, that of gaining success, not as means of self-glory, but because our Blessed Lord has said "whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all they might." The boys seemed to take Mr. Stephenson's excellent speech in hearty good-will, and at its conclusion showed their appreciation very cordially indeed. Mr. Lalmige rose to say a few words in praise of what had been done, and to demonstrate the utility of free education for the masses. He thought the addition of a free class to the institution would be of infinite benefit to their poorer brethren.

I was particularly taken by the very evident *esprit de corps* evinced by all the speakers; most of them being pupils of the school, past and present. All showed quite an Englishman's love for his Alma Mater, a feeling so delightful to possess and so worthy of admiration. Some Marathi songs were now sung by the pupils of the school, the odes having been composed in honour of the occasion by one of the masters of the school. Recitations in English were wonderfully well gone through by three different boys. Mr. Smith must have felt very satisfied with the success of his labours in making English known where it was an unknown tongue. The boys spoke with a degree of facility and clearness that I have never heard surpassed by Hindu boys. After the recitations were over, Mr. Fleet, C.S., C.I.E., expressed his gratification at having been asked to preside on such an auspicious occaasion and his pleasure at the very successful career of the school. Some samples of the successful teaching in Marathi and English we had had exhibited to us in the songs and recitations of the pupils. Mr. Fleet had known the school for twenty-four years, and so could speak from a personal knowledge of the benefits derived from it in various ways by the natives of Belgaum and its districts. The Rev. J. Hawker then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Fleet for having so kindly presided on this occasion. Mr. Fleet, he said, had aided the schools in past years by conducting very thorough examinations and inspections, and had always evinced a sincere interest in the school and its work. Mr. Hawker felt he must correct one little mistake in one of the speeches of the evening.—Mr. Chatre's—concerning the missionaries not having the desire of conversion before them in their work. That desire, he begged to state, was ever present with the missionary. Help they would and did give in all matters, educational, religious, and moral, but the desire par excellence, was that some day one fold and one Shepherd would enfold and lead us all. Mr. Hawker showed his Ruskinite tendencies in his hope that their present beautiful surroundings might lead the boys to greater and higher ideas of beauty, order, and morality. Rao Bahadur Huccharao seconded Mr. Hawker's vote of thanks and all present showed their unanimity of opinion by holding up their hands. The proceedings closed by the distribution of garlands and pan-supari and the singing of some Canarese songs by the Canarese pupils. These songs, too, were in honour of the occasion and in praise of the London Missionaries. When one considers that the Mission Schools have been successfully held in the heart of the city, with all its noise, dust, and obstructions of every kind it is not much to predict that a much larger measure of prosperity will befal them in their present spacious buildings and quiet surroundings. A garden of sleep is nearest them. The old country, unused for about ten years, with its old groves and shadowy trees, such a haven of quiet and repose as is calculated to inspire restful, meditation, and quiet study.

THE following gentlemen have been called to the Bar by the several societies named :—Lincoln's Inn : Lala Parkash Chand. Inner Temple : Olusomoka Rotimi Alade ; Chief Kofi Assam : Mathura Prasada Shrivastava ; Middle Temple : Charles Vandeleur Creagh, C. M. G., Governor of North Borneo and Labuan ; Fateh Chand ; Mehta, B. A., Christ's College, Cambridge ; Dadabhai Mancherji Colah, Bombay University ; Mirullah Shah ; Wilfrid Jadowin Swories, B. A., Calcutta University ; Mancherji Kharsedji Lalkaka, Bombay University ; Mahomed Nujmul Huda ; and Ruffiuddin Ahmad Moulvi, King's College, London.

IN DEFENCE OF THE MHOWRA BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I note with pleasure that the tide is turning, and that Mr. Dantra is not having it all his own way in the agitation he has started. I believe firmly that when the public, yourself included Mr. Editor, came to understand the question in all its bearings, it will be freely acknowledged that Government in this business was in a very difficult position, and that all things considered it has done the best it could. If its policy is not perfection, it is because anything approaching an ideal is unattainable in this wicked world. I notice that Mr. Dantra and his party have nothing to say to me; it is quite possible I am beneath notice, but I would point out that whatever their own opinions may be the public will give judgment by default, so I think Mr. Dantra had better make up his mind and come into court. I take my stand not on single points here and there, but on the broad ground that the Government policy makes straight for temperance, that free toddy and free mhowra flower is a surrender to the clamour of irresponsible people, and against the advice of Government's highest and best advisers, men who do not necessarily surrender their right to think for themselves when they accept Government service. If I recollect rightly Messrs. Dantra and Watcha were conspicuous figures on the temperance platform with Mr. Caine and the Rev. Mr. Evans when they were here some time ago, and I cannot understand Mr. Dantra's double position. If he says that toddy promotes temperance I would point to a letter in the day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette*, in which a resident of Cumballa Hill strongly protests against a toddy shop in his neighbourhood because, he says, the people who resort to it get drunk and become a nuisance. So then, toddy is not the purely wholesome article its advocate would make it out to be. But that point is now, I hope, thoroughly admitted by everybody, and no time need be lost in going over old ground. Mr. Dantra says the Abkari Department keeps the liquor question perennially before the public. It does, but in Administration Reports that not one in ten thousand of the public read, and that these reports are impartial and give the several sides of every question is proved by the fact that Mr. Dantra draws his best shafts from that sheaf, though, of course, as I said before, he only picks those that suit him. In his last letter Mr. Dantra ridicules the statements that are made respecting the depth to which the people of Tanna and Kolaba, the Kunbee classes, have fallen in giving themselves up to drink. It is utterly useless of him to try and dispute that fact. Statistics and the evidence of the officers administrating the criminal law of those district are too strong and emphatic. If evidence is to be accepted why should the evidence of Judges and Collectors be set aside, and only that of Mr. Dantra and his followers be accepted, it seems dreadfully absurd, but really in its naked form that is what Mr. Dantra is asking for he keeps on repeating that the Abkari policy stimulates drinking. High prices do not as a rule help consumption. However, I am not concerned to deal with Mr. Dantra in every point of his argument, but I wonder that he has not been treated in that way by some official thoroughly familiar with the subject. It is in my humble view a mistake to allow him to go on ranting. I think Government should take some means to justify itself, though of course it cannot go on "perennially" doing that. I believe that Lord Reay, feeling thoroughly in sympathy with the agitation against toddy, and believing that there was something radically wrong in the Abkari policy of his administration set himself to work in his usual independent and masterly way to redress things, but he was able to do nothing with the complex problem, and left the country and things pretty much as he found them. Some people say worse, but I have so high an opinion of our late intellectual and capable Governor that I cannot believe that. The farming principle is in itself bad, but I feel persuaded that if a better could have been devised, the responsible and highly conscientious officers of Government concerned in this matter would have been very glad of it, and would have at once vetoed the farming of the Abkari Revenue. But in the special circumstances of the country they could do nothing, and there was nothing for it but to accept farming. Needs must when the devil drives as one of our homely proverbs has it. Now about this Mhowra Bill it will affect parts of only two districts in this Presidency, and in those districts its restrictions will not apply when the tree is in flower, so that at that time people can as of yore collect and sell all they gather. The Bill only proposes to make people have licenses outside the flower season, when they are in possession of it only for the illegal purpose of distilling liquor. The mhowra is not a staple article of food among the people of Tanna and Kolaba, and Mr. Editor, if you will be good enough to send a special commissioner into the districts, after the manner of English journals, to ascertain for himself the true state of the case as to the extent to which mhowra is used as an article of food, I firmly believe you will come round to the belief that there is a good deal on the Government side in this matter, and very little on the side of those irresponsible people who are for reasons but known to themselves vigorously opposing. Of course no reform was yet carried through without bitter opposition, and reform and progress have only won where courage accompanied. The father of this Bill is not a man likely, I believe, to throw up the sponge when he has to face opposition, but he never wanted courage and determination more than now that he has the misfortune to have the Government of India against him, too distant to understand the case fully, as well as both the English papers. But I hope he will not

DESPAIR.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR H. DE C. RAWLINS, of the Cameronians, has been ordered to India from the Hamilton depot, to act as second-in-command of the 2nd Battalion.

IT is stated, says the *Globe*, that when Lord Roberts vacates his command of the Indian Army, his successor will be selected by the Imperial Government. The War Office and the India Office are agreed that the matter should be left in the hands of Ministers, and that the Horse Guards should have no voice in it, except that the Duke of Cambridge will be consulted before the appointment is made.

THE following is an extract from the Army Order issued with regard to the sea kit. Soldiers embarking for stations abroad will retain for wear on the voyage a time-expired frock (or jacket in corps where frocks are not worn) and pair of trousers or trews, and also in rifle corps, a time-expired waistcoat. Recruits' undress serge clothing may be taken in lieu of these articles. Soldiers proceeding to India will also retain a time-expired forage-cap.

REPRESENTATIVES of the principal railway companies attended at the War Office on May 16, by invitation of the Secretary of State, to discuss the question how far they could give employment to Army Reserve men. Lord Brownlow informed them that the Government was employing as many Reserve men as possible, and the railway representatives promised to consult together, and see how far they could co-operate with the Government in giving employment to soldiers when they entered the Reserve.

THE annual meeting of the Army and Navy Pensioners' Employment Society was held on May 13, at 20, Charing-cross, Lieut.-General W. Drysdal presiding. Lieut.-Col. E. P. Newman (secretary) submitted the annual report, which showed that rather more work had been obtained in 1891 than in the previous year. The year's subscriptions (£428) and the donations (£597) showed a decrease. In consideration of this great falling off, the council appealed to regiments, &c., and ships for further support, and from the public generally, who were benefited by having good men supplied to them, they also requested aid. The report was unanimously adopted.

THE French army, according to a report just forwarded by Lord Dufferin from Paris, has increased enormously since 1870. Then it consisted of 368 battalions of infantry, 378 squadrons of cavalry, 224 batteries of field, and 60 of fortress artillery, 26 companies of artillery train, 51 companies of sappers, and 48 companies of military train. Now it consists of 582 battalions of infantry, 438 squadrons of cavalry, 484 batteries of field, and 96 of garrison artillery, 2 regiments of pontoon train, 83 companies of sappers, and 72 companies of military train. There are besides fourth battalions to each regiment, with a territorial army in addition of 154 regiments of infantry, 121 squadrons of cavalry, 18 battalions of sappers, and 18 squadrons of military train. The report to our Foreign Office declares the condition of the French military force and defences to be commanding and unsurpassed, and well worthy of the vast expenditure laid out upon them.

THE approximate earnings of the Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Company, (Ld.) for the week ending 14th May were Rs. 16,741. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 16,153. Increase, Rs. 588. Receipts per mile for the week ending 14th of May, 1892, Rs. 328-4-1. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 316-11-9. Increase, Rs. 11-8-4. Receipts from 1st January to 14th May, 1892, Rs. 2,11,392. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 1,98,337. Increase, Rs. 13,055.

AFGHAN AND FRONTIER NEWS.

THE latest news received from Kabul brings news of the death from cholera of two men whose loss the Government of India has reason to lament. They were both leading Sardars of the Kazilbash clan, and were named, respectively, Mulla Yusuf Ali Khan, the most influential preacher among the Shias, and Muhammad Nabi Khan, who was reputed the second contemporary poet of Central Asia (Nasir-ud-din, the Shah of Persia, being the first). Whenever the Amir took political counsel of these two Sardars, they invariably gave their opinion in favour of the policy of the British Government: and to judge by recent events the Amir has need of advisers of this kind. Last year, it will be remembered, the Amir adopted harsh measures towards the Shias (our Kabul correspondents hinted that this was not unconnected with the friendship of the leading Shias for the British Government), and among other measures he prohibited their Mohorrum ceremonies. On that occasiom Mulla Yusaf Ali Khan, now deceased, took the bull by the horns, interviewed the Amir, and procured not only a revocation of the obnoxious order, but an expresson of regret and explanation of the erroneous ideas under which it had been issued. From that time the Mulla's reputation among the Shias was paramount. The other deceased Sardar was godfather to Nawab Nasir Ali Khan, of Lahore.

On hearing of their deaths the Amir sent a *tazialt nama*, and expressions of regret that, owing to the cholera in Cabul, he could not attend the funeral ceremonies in person; and he has ordered that their successors shall enjoy all their rights and dignities.

We have at last received some detailed news from Kabul regarding the movements of the Afghan troops that had been sent, *via* Ghazni, to the Gomal. It was stated by a contemporary that these troops were not regulars, but only local triable levies; but we fancy that this statement must have been incorrect, or must have referred only to some advance guard of the expedition, because our Kabul correspondence had previously recorded the despatch of 100 horse and 300 foot under Sirdar Gul Muhammad Khan, and the return of the same body under the same leader to Paghman, where they have made their report to the Amir, is now announced. They are said to have traversed the Ghazni frontier and Zhob up to Golkach (the last British post in the Gomal) and have made maps of the whole country up to the British outpost and in the next cold weather the Amir will personally inspect the country which has been surveyed, thus bringing the Afghan frontier in the Zhob and Gomal up to our lines.

Many more Afghan refugees of note in Rawalpindi, Karachi and other places are now minded to return to Afghanistan, since news has been received in India of the warm reception given by the Amir to Sirdar Muhammad Azim Khan, son of Muhammad Aziz Khan and grandson of Fatteh Muhammad Khan. He was supplied at Peshawar by the Amir's dak agent with Rs. 2,000, a uniform, sword and horse and suitable conveyance for his family, and was welcomed by the Amir in the most friendly way. If the Amir continues to treat the returning refugees kindly, he will do a great deal towards remedying the effects of his previous persecutions, which, as we predicted (and last year's census confirmed), were going far to depopulate Afghanistan. By his milder policy towards the Shias he has also shown that he appreciates the danger which we pointed out of driving that community into desperation. These two changes of policy suggest that it may not be hopeless, that in time he may come to see the injury and risk of his policy of hostility towards British Indian trade and railways.

Very bad accounts come *via* Peshawar from Asmar regarding the condition of the Afghan troops under General Gholam Haider, owing to the prevalance of cholera in the camp.

At Jellalabad, however, as well as at Kabul, the disease has practically disappeared; though it is not unlikely that after the return of those who had fled from the infection, it may break out again later in the season.

A rumour prevails in Peshawar that the Amir is taking decisive steps in his own territory to bring about an entire cessation of trade between India and Kabul. Information is said to have been received at Peshawar from traders in Kabul, stating that the Amir has threatened to impose heavy fines, accompanied with corporal punishment, on all who are found exporting horses, gold, silver, etc., from his territory to India. This is said to have caused great anxiety among the traders at Peshawar.

A number of headmen of the tribes in Tyra, who left for Kabul on the Amir's invitation, have had an interview with the Amir on matters connected with frontier politics.

It is reported that Sirdar Muhammad Sarwar Khan left Peshawar for Kabul about 14 days ago at the request of the Amir. Sirdar Muhammad Azix Khan has received one thousand rupees from the Amir, who has asked him to come at once to Kabul. The Sardar has been making preparations for his departure.

Sahibzada Ghulam Haider and Mr. Aghs, who were lately deported from Kabul, have again been called back by the Amir, but they were still (May 20) undecided what course to take.

The Political Officer at the Khyber is said to have distributed the yearly allowance which used formerly to be given only to Malik Amin Khan, Kuki Khel, between Amin Khan and Akbar Khan, Maliks of the different tribes. Amin Khan is said to have expressed dissatisfaction at this new arrangement, on the ground that he alone was entitled to the whole of the allowance. According to a correspondent this new system of distribution is likely to lead to a tribal feud, as it is stated that Malik Amin Khan is clandestinely inciting the men of the Kuki Khel tribes, of whom he is the head, to go and take as much money as they can from the men of the Sirdar Khel and Nakhi Khel, and to escape with it into his portion of the Khyber, where he will see how Akbar Khan and his men can retain possession of an allowance to which they are not entitled.

The name of the "Hakim," who has gone to Asmar to treat cholera cases among the Afghan troops, is not "Hakim Marfat Jang," as stated. He is generally called "Hakimjee," and resides in Peshawar city, and at the request of "Malik Jang," of Sadin, an independent territory, started for Asmar, as General Ghulam Haider had asked the Malik to send a smart native physician to treat cholera cases among his troops.

A few days ago a transfrontier correspondent reported the death of Kazi-i-Mullah Khan at Kabul from cholera. We now hear that not the Mullah, but his daughter was the victim, the Mullah being at Sara Chasma with the Amir.

The family of Mir Muhammad Ali Shah, who came to Peshawar some six months ago, have returned to Kabul on learning from the Amir that cholera had disappeared. Mir Muhammad Ali Shah is still the Amir's Post Master at Peshawar.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE RACE FOR THE DERBY.

IN the race for the Derby, thirteen started : the betting at the start being 11 to 10 against La Fleche, 40 to 1 against Sir Hugo, 100 to 1 against Bucentaur.

There was a capital start, Sir Hugo being first away. At the end of a mile Thessalian and St. Damien were ahead. Bucentaur then rushed to the front, with Thessalian and Sir Hugo next. Entering the straight the order was Bucentaur (1), Sir Hugo (2), La Fleche (3). Less than a quarter of a mile from home Sir Hugo was leading, and though La Fleche made a desperate effort, she was beaten by three quarters of a length. A length divided La Fleche and Bucentaur. St. Angelo was fourth. The order at the finish was thus :

Sir Hugo (Allsopp)	1
La Fleche (G. Barrett)	2
Bucentaur (Chesterman)	3

The time of the race was two minutes forty-four seconds.—*Pioneer.*

THE Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of the Earl of Yarborough, to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Arthur Fletcher, late Bengal Cavalry, to be one of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Collins, resigned.

MEDICAL Officers on the Madras establishment who counted upon another Deputy Surgeon-Generalship being added to the list of lucrative posts open to them when Myingyan was formed into a separate administrative charge, will be disappointed and not a little surprised to learn that the new appointment is to be filled by a Brigade-Surgeon. This will prove particularly galling after the successful protest that senior officers of the service made last year against Deputy Surgeon-General's charges being held by Brigade-Surgeons.

MRS. LANGTRY made a successful racing debut on May 13. Under the assumed name of "Mr. Jersey," she won the Royal Two-year-old plate at Kempton-park with her colt Milford. The prize is valued at £2,400.

A TROOP of Cossacks from the Don, under the command of Prince Ivan Makharadze, have arrived in Paris on their way to London, to take part in Buffalo Bill's Wild West show at Earl's-court. It is said that this is the first body of Cossacks ever permitted to leave Russia.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES WHEAT CROP

THE following is the final report on the w crop of the Central Provinces :—

The annexed statement gives details of the under wheat during the past *rabi* season in e district of the Provinces, compared with the a age wheat growing area of the preceding five ye Figures are added comparing the estimated gr outturn in tons, with the estimated average o turn of the preceding five years.

2. As remarked in my March report the sea was abnormally dry. No rain to speak of fell betw the beginning of October and the end of Janu —during, that is to say, the greater and most portant part of the life-time of the plants. A occurred in February which very greatly bright ed prospects, and at one time over a considera area of the Provinces a full ordinary outturn see ed promised. But the early setting in of hot we ther prematurely dried the grain, and the harve has on the whole fallen short of the expectations two months back.

3. Owing to lack of timely rain at sowing ti the total area under wheat is 12 per cent. short the average, the deficiency being particularly lar in the Wardha and Raipur districts, where lar stretches of land remain unsown, or, if sown, faile to produce a crop. That there would be a conside able contraction in area was anticipated in m March report. It was then, however, expected tha the crop in the north of the Provinces would be ver nearly, if not quite a full one, and that this woul bring up the total produce to the average. But the grain has (as stated above) turned out much lighter than it promised. Taking one district with another the outturn is up to average in the north of the Provinces. But in the southern and eastern districts the harvest has been very poor indeed, and the general result is that the production of the Provinces as a whole is estimated at only 7,37,497 tons against an average of 9,50,144 tons—a deficiency of 22 per cent. The annual export of wheat from these Provinces within the past eight years has ranged from 1,78,850 tons to 3,70,975 tons, the average being 2,84,800 tons.

4. In the northern districts prices keep very closely to last year's figures, the wholesale rates for wheat ranging from 12½ to 14½ seers per rupee. But in the Nagpur country and Chattisgarh there has been a considerable rise. Last year Nagpur prices were much lower than those ruling in the northern districts. This year the contrary is the case, wheat in Nagpur and Wardha selling at 12 to 12½ seers, and common rice at about 11 seers per rupee. In Raipur wheat is now selling at the rate it commands in Jubbulpore (14 seers). But rice has fallen here to between 15 and 20 seers.

5. The rice harvest of last kharif was on the whole a fair one, but the millets (juar, kodon, &c.) gave a very poor return. Juar is now being imported into the Nagpur country from the Berars to take the place of the wheat which is being sent away. The export of wheat so far (since October 1st last) promises to exceed that of 1890, while falling considerably short of that of 1891.

LINSEED.

The final report on the linseed crop of the Central Provinces—Season 1892—says :—

In regard to the linseed harvest there is little to be added to the information given in my report of last March. Linseed suffers less than wheat from a failure of the cold weather rainfall and the crop was fairly satisfactory.

2. Figures are given in the annexed statement showing the area bearing linseed this year in each district, and the estimated outturn compared with the average of the past five years.

The area shows an increase of 1,12,676 acres, or 14 per cent. over the average, but the excess is almost entirely due to large differences between the average and the actual areas in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts in whose case, owing to deficient information in past years, the average areas are probably below the proper mark. The estimated outturn is almost precisely equal to the average—75,587 tons against an average of 75,036 tons. The average annual export of the past eight years has been 52,700 tons, in bad years export having fallen to half this amount. During the past six months the export trade has considerably exceeded that of 1889 and 1890, but has not reached last year's figures.

3. Linseed is selling dearer than it was at this time last year, the wholesale rates ranging from 7½ seers per rupee at Nagpur to 9½ seers in Chhattisgarh and the Nerbudda valley, and 10 seers in Jubbulpore. The Nagpur and Chhattisgarh rates exceed those of last May by nearly 3 seers per rupee.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 31st May as compared with the statement of the 23rd May 1892 :—

	May 23.			May 31.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up............	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	0	0	47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,90,30,274	5	8	1,98,42,981	1	9
Other Deposits, &c.	4,55,08,435	2	7	4,67,19,920	2	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,90,763	4	11	1,94,014	8	10
Sundries	33,52,580	1	2	33,79,146	1	2
Rs.	9,27,82,052	14	4	9,48,36,061	14	5
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	1,44,11,320	12	0	1,33,01,180	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	58,20,281	0	0	58,69,261	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities....	1,34,45,915	11	6	1,42,55,451	0	3
Credits on do.	83,07,961	5	6	81,99,413	11	2
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,25,97,894	0	9	2,07,31,927	7	4
Balances with other Banks	7,56,784	0	7	4,92,545	9	1
Bullion	4,53,929	3	10	4,33,086	10	7
Dead Stock	12,33,651	3	8	12,35,304	14	11
Stamps	10,832	13	0	10,851	14	0
Sundries	19,30,077	3	9	18,74,962	13	0
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	1,20,31,018	2	8	1,31,20,631	15	3
Do. at Branches ..	1,17,82,357	5	1	1,53,12,244	14	10
Rs.	9,27,82,052	14	4	9,48,36,061	14	5

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 31st May, 1892 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office......	3,41,602	Dec.
Do. at Branches........	11,54,399	Inc.
Other Deposits........................	12,11,485	do.
Post Bills	3,251	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	10,61,161	Dec.
Loans	8,09,535	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	1,08,547	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	18,65,937	do.
Cash at Head Office	10,88,981	Inc.
Do. at Branches........................	35,29,888	do.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonon is temporarily prohibited.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 5th June, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	5	9	10 a.m.	5	16
Teheran	5	11	11 a.m.	..	58
Suez..................	5	2	20 p.m.	..	33

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 5th June, 1892.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta..........	..	44	—	4
„ Kurrachee	..	6	—	1
„ Madras	..	55	—	1

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to 31st May, 1892 :—

Amount to be remitted during 1892-93 ......£17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1892 to 28th May 1892 .... £3,225,900
Balance to be remitted from 29th May 1892 to 31st March 1893 ....£13,774,100

IT is announced that fourteen appointments in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be competed for at an examination which will commence in London on August 8 next.

"ONE MILLION" is the estimate given in a fashionable Radical weekly by its lady correspondent, "Madge," of the number of bonnets " which have been sold this week in town."

MR. WILLIAM HEINEMANN will issue in one volume "The Naulahka," by Rudyard Kipling, and the late Wolcott Balestier, immediately on its completion in the *Century Magazine* in July.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A REPORT was issued from the Foreign Office, on May 14, on the French Budget of 1892. The Marquis of Dufferin says :—"Continued improvement has been made by M. Rouvier, and the only serious Government liability outside the Budget is the sum of £3,500,000 which is to be borrowed on Government security under the railway 'conventions.'" Lord Dufferin sees every sign of still further improvement in French finance. Public spirit appears bent on insisting on a much larger amortisement in future. The period of extravagance extending over ten years, when in time of peace 200 millions were added to the debt, is now passed.

ON Wednesday, May 18, the Duke of Connaught presided at the 104th annual Masonic festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, when contributions amounting to £10,000 were announced.

THE motion in Kelly *vs.* McCarthy, which has reference to the Paris funds of the Irish party, was again mentioned in Justice North's court, the other morning, and by consent stands over for another fortnight.

THE Queen has granted the use of the suite of apartments at Hampton Court Palace, formerly occupied by Mrs. Alexander Ellice to Lady Napier, widow of the late Lord Napier of Magdala.

THE French Chamber re-assembled on May 17 after the recess. Several bills were presented by the Government, one being for pensions of 1,200f. per annum for Mdme. Very, and of 800f. for her daughter. The Minister of Marine brought in his Budget for 1893. The estimates include a demand for supplementary credits amounting to 22,000,000f. more than the sum applied for by the late Minister, and these sums will be devoted especially to purposes of naval construction. In order to meet these demands the Minister proposes to reduce the sinking fund by the amount required. Besides these 22,000,000f., M. Cavaignac demands for the year 1892 supplementary credits amounting to about 40,000,000f., half of which sum is to be devoted to naval construction.

LADY ABERDEEN presided at the annual council meeting of the Women's Liberal Federation, on May 17, at the Memorial Hall. In a discussion on the motion for the adoption of the report, Lady Carlisle said Mr. Gladstone had asked her whether means could not be devised to bring unity into their ranks. In a subsequent speech she pointed out that Mr. Gladstone had told them that if they wanted the franchise they must vote for it. She moved a resolution instructing the executive committee to promote the Parliamentary enfranchisement of women—married, single, or widowed, who possessed the legal qualifications entitling men to vote—among the other Liberal reforms now before the country, but not making it a test question at the General Election. After a long discussion the resolution was declared carried with twelve dissentients.

THE Athens correspondent of the *Daily News* says :—It is difficult to describe the feeling of joy and relief expressed by the citizens of this capital at the result of the elections. It is not merely a fact that M. Tricoupis has been returned with an overwhelming majority, but the country by its verdict has declared that the King stepped in at the right moment and saved Greece from financial ruin. Of the former Ministers, M. Delyannis alone has been elected. Not one of his colleagues has succeeded. Such a change in the ideas of the electors throughout the country in the short space of eighteen months is almost unprecedented. M. Tricoupis will come into power with at least three-fourths of the Chamber to back him. Only three members of the Government have been elected, but they will all remain in office till the opening of the Chamber, on June 6, and till after the verification of the returns.

THIS story, which exemplifies the necessity of being most explicit in attempts to raise the tone of less educated mortals than the teacher, comes from Australia. A young clergyman in the suburbs of Melbourne had been trying with some success, he thought, to vaccinate street arabs with an old-fashioned idea of courtesy and chivalry. Some of his friends were not so sanguine of his success, and why? Well, recently one of them listened to him as he gave his boys a lesson as to their treatment of the other sex. "When you see a lady with more parcels than she can comfortably carry ;" he explained, "go up courteously and relieve her of some of them." "Wot did'e say, Cholley," asked an urchin, who seemed to have imperfectly grasped the significance of the lesson, and "Cholley," who seemed to be troubled by no "possible, probable shadow of doubt," answered, "'Essez that if you see a loidy with a lot o' passels, you goes up quite and sneaks a couple of'em."

IN the debate on the Anti-Chinese Bill, which was rejected by the United States Senate by the large majority of forty-three to fourteen, Senator Sherman delivered a remarkable speech, in which he declared that the bill exceeded in severity and in denial of the ordinary rights of humanity any bill that was probably ever introduced into the Congress of the United States. The Fugitive Slave Law, he has since been reminded, furnishes, perhaps, the only exception. In answer to the Sanators from the Pacific Coast, and particularly Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, who asserted that the number of Chinese had largely increased, General Sherman showed from the census reports that the Chinese population in California had actually decreased 4½ per cent. in the past ten years, the number now being 3,451 less than it was in 1880; and hence that these severe measures were unnecessary for the purpose of checking Chinese immigration.

THE Captain of a Spanish vessel, the San Antonio, on reaching Gibraltar reported that a piratical attack was made upon her by Moors, while she was off the coast of Riff (Morocco). It appears that when she was off Penon de la Gomera, six miles from the shore, a boat, manned by thirteen Moors, approached and fired, ordering the Captain to "down sails." This he was compelled to do. The Moors then boarded his vessel and took her in tow. When close to land they took the Captain ashore, and spent the night unloading the cargo. The Captain who was afraid of being put to death, suggested that he should go on board his ship to bring her back to her anchorage, she having drifted. Permission having been granted, the Captain returned on board and at once gave orders to hoist sail. A Moor who had been left on the craft seeing that she was heading for sea jumped into the ship's boat, cut the painter and rowed ashore, whereupon the Moors fired from land at the San Antonio, seriously wounding one of the crew in the thigh. In the haste to hoist sails the owner of the cargo was left behind. Even the effects of the crew and of one female passenger were ransacked, and they deem themselves fortunate to have escaped with their lives.

ACCORDING to the report of the Deputy-Master of the Mint for 1891, the Coinage Act of last Session has proved a very important step towards placing the general restoration of the gold coinage upon a satisfactory footing. Although the issues of silver coin in 1891 fell short of those of either of the two preceding years, they were still considerably above the average, while the exceptional demand for bronze coin experienced in 1890 was maintained uninterruptedly during 1891. The total coinage was, however, much less than that of 1890, there being nearly a million less coined of gold ; and of the £6,723,648 of gold coinage £543,942 only was in half-sovereigns. A large increase is noted in the number of colonial coinages executed, and during the year Imperial and colonial coins of thirty-two different denominations were struck. The total number of good pieces struck was 87,686,317—by far the largest ever executed in one year—the aggregate value being upwards of £8,325,000. It is stated that the issue of florins was almost entirely suspended in 1891, in consequence of complaints as to the superabundance of such coins, and the announcement is made that, in accordance with the recommendation of the Coinage Committee (presided over by Sir J. Lubbock), no four-shilling pieces have been issued since the early part of last year.

MR. TOM MANN will not be Mr. Chamberlain's opponent in West Birmingham. Nevertheless West Birmingham will be actively contested. The Liberals of the Midland capital have obtained a paper which represents their views, and with this new aid in the press they hope to make a better show in future.

THE 104th anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, St. John's hill, Battersea-rise, was held on Monday, May 16, when the Duchess of Connaught distributed the prizes. The Duke presided later at the seventy-seventh anniversary festival of the Royal Caledonian Asylum, held at the Freemasons' Tavern.

THE Indian Institute in Broad-street, for which Mr. Basil Champney's design has hitherto been only partially carried out, is now to be completed, the fund for that purpose having been obtained by Sir Monier Monier-Williams. As the professor has ceased to reside in Oxford, Convocation has agreed that the Curators of the Chest should undertake on his behalf to supervise the completion of the building.

THE train conveying Ravachol from Paris arrived at St. Etienne, at 3-50 a.m., on May 13, when a considerable crowd was in waiting. Ravachol, it is said, displayed cool effrontery, and as he alighted from the railway carriage shouted, "Long live the Social Revolution ! I am not dead yet, and I shall know how to die bravely." It appears that during the past few months seventy-one Anarchists have been arrested in Paris—fifty-six have been released. Only forty-nine of the one hundred-and-sixty-seven persons arrested in the provinces are now in gaol.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, M. P., speaking, on May 18, at a dinner given to him by the Abergavenny Habitation of the Primrose League at the Constitutional Club, said within the last few months political affairs had taken a turn which was favorable to the hopes and aspirations of the Unionist party. The English elector was at last becoming alive to the fact that nothing would relieve him of his responsibility for Ireland as he had been relieved of his responsibility for Canada and Australia ; that what the Nationalists meant by Home Rule was quite a different thing from what the Gladstonian leaders meant by it ; and that anything like Nationalist Home Rule in Ireland would mean, not peace, but the sword.

THE Governor of Victoria declined to accede to the petition for a postponement of Deeming's execution. The convict made a will bequeathing his effects and the biography which he has written to Mr. Lyle, his solicitor, and he directs that one-tenth of the proceeds is to be given to Miss Rounsefell. Deeming's petition against the sentence of death passed upon him came before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The Lord Chancellor intimated that the Court would advise her Majesty that this was not a case in which the appeal should be granted. His lordship added that there had been no suggestion of any such departure from the proper administration of the law as to justify their interference, and with other points raised they had nothing to do.

THE Council of the Senate recommend that the undermentioned institutions for the education of adult students affiliated up to the B. A. standard of the University of Calcutta and recommended by that University for affiliation be affiliated to the University of Cambridge :—Presidency College, Hooghly College, Decca College, Krishnagar College, Berhampore College, Doveton College, Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College, La Martiniere College ; London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore ; Jubbulpore College, Sanskrit College, Bishop's College, Patna College, St. Xavier's College, St. Thomas's College, Colombo; General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta ; Ravenshaw College, Katak ; Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta ; Rajshahye College ; Trinity College, Kandy ; City College, Calcutta ; Rangoon College, Ripon College ; Morris College, Nagpore ; Hislop College, Nagpore ; Victoria College, Cooch Behar ; Wesley College, Colombo.

THE *Figaro*, of May 14, published an account of an interview with Prince Victor Napoleon on the subject of the recent dynamite outrages. The Prince declared that this state of things arose out of the disorganisation and impotence of the Administration. Anarchy was everywhere—in the Government, in Parliament, in the public mind, and in the street, and was the result of the policy followed by the Government. A distinction must be drawn, however, between the Socialist movement and Anarchist plots. The interests of workmen should be protected, but by other means than by trade unions. Instead of endeavoring to promote concord people stirred up social and religious strife. The religious question, however, might easily be solved by the loyal application of the Concordat. Prince Victor, in conclusion, is represented to have declared that a strong Government, based upon a plébiscite, was alone capable of reconciling opposing parties, because a plebiscite alone was capable of suppressing factions.

IN the Court of Appeal, on the 19th ultimo, the appeal of the plaintiff, in the case of "Hearson *vs.* Churchill and others," from the judgment of Mr. Justice Denman and a special jury, in February last, came on for argument. The Master of the Rolls, in giving judgment, said no officer in her Majesty's Navy had the right to dismiss himself from service or to resign without permission. Such a power was never set up, or rather, it had never been sustained in English law. The plaintiff was a deserter when he left his ship ; he was drawing full pay until he was struck off the books of the Pembroke, and Mr. Justice Cave and Mr. Justice North were both wrong in releasing Mr. Hearson on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The appellant was properly arrested, and should not have been released. He was still in the service of the Queen's Navy, and if he were to be allowed to resign, as he had done, at his own will, the Royal Navy would be deprived of all discipline and become a curse instead of a blessing to the country. The appeal must be dismissed with costs. Lord Justices Fry and Lopes concurred.

IN matters of taste, if not in politics, we have all a certain range allowed us in which to differ, without any disagreeable question being put as to our sanity or as to the honesty of our intentions. Thus "Marjorie," of *Woman* may, if she chooses to do so, pooh-pooh the idea of any indelicacy attaching itself to a discussion of the marriage of Princess May to Prince George ; but the consensus of opinion, we fear, will scarcely be at one with her. This talk of indelicacy, she urges, is "all nonsense" :—

As if there could be anything indelicate in a charming girl, four months after her *fiancée's* death, accepting a proposal from his younger brother ! It seems to me—and I am not lacking in sentiment—a most appropriate arrangement in the interest of the country as well as of the parties themselves, and I am glad to say that from various reliable sources I have received confirmation of what was only a rumor. As I said last week in all probability the announcement will be made in August. The marriage will not take place this year.

THE remains of M. Very, the restaurant keeper, who died from injuries sustained from the explosion in the Boulevard Magenta, were interred, on May 13, at Pere la Chaise. M. Loubet, the Premier, delivered an address at the grave, in which (according to the *Standard's* report), he said :—

Gentlemen, the modest and honest man whom we are accompanying to his final resting-place has fallen a victim to duty simply and courageously fulfilled. In giving up to justice the perpetrator of hideous crimes he was fully aware of the danger he was incurring. Yet he did not hesitate. The Paris Municipal Council, by granting a perpetual sepulture, from which his remains can never be disturbed, and the Government which will, with the sanction it intends to obtain from Parliament, provide for his wife and child, have desired thereby to mark the feelings they entertain towards the man who fell a victim to duty. Before he expired Very had received the highest marks of sympathy, and the assurance that his family would be placed beyond the reach of want. I renew the assurance to his wife and child. The Fatherland cannot forget those who have sacrificed their lives in its behalf, and who have no more shrunk from danger than the French soldier on the field of battle.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 20TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the Overland Mails of May 20th, arrived in harbour at 9 p.m. on Saturday night. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr W L Shaw	Mr P Mossop
Rev W R Pugh	Messrs. Grant
Capt Anson Schomberg, RN	Mr T L Barcroft
Mrs K Salmon	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr R Marcotti	Mr Rainey
Col Cunningham	Mr S Murray-Aynsley
Capt Holland	Mr and Mrs Halchy
Mr Owen Lewis	Mr W C Young
Col Rawlins	Mr and Mrs H T Ross
Col Rhodes	Dr and Mrs Mitchell

FROM MALTA.—Mr Clarke-Kennedy.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MAY 20.

THE COURT.

Drawing Rooms were held on behalf of the Queen on Monday and on Wednesday by Princess Christian.

The Prince of Wales on Friday presided at the final meeting of the Council and Committee of the Royal Naval Exhibition of 1891. The report showed a balance of upwards of £47,000 over expenses. The Prince moved that the surplus be applied to the fund for the relief of widows and orphans of seamen and marines dying in the service, which was agreed to.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The sittings of the House of Lords have been brief and unimportant during the past week.

In the House of Commons on Friday the Committee on the Small Agricultural Holdings Bill was resumed and occupied the whole of the early sitting. In the evening Mr. R. G. Webster moved a resolution declaring that the provision for the voting of illiterates ought to be abolished as being opposed to the secrecy of the ballot. Mr. Sexton, Mr. T. Harrington, and other members opposed, but finally the resolution was agreed to by 115 against 50. On Monday the Budget resolutions were considered in Committee. Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. H. Fowler adversely criticized the financial arrangements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who made a vigorous reply. In the end the Budget resolutions were agreed to. On Tuesday the Committee on the Small Agricultural Holdings Bill completed its discussions. In the evening the House was counted out soon after reassembling. On Wednesday the Plurar Vote Abolition Bill was rejected by 243 votes against 196. Last night the debate on the second reading of the Irish Local Government Bill occupied the sitting.

POLITICAL.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday, at which all the Ministers were present except Mr. Stanhope.

The Marquis of Salisbury addressed a meeting at St. Leonards on Wednesday, and intimated an opinion that it would be no infringement of the principle of free trade to meet hostile tariffs by dealing with the importation of articles of luxury.

IRELAND.

The Town Clerk of Belfast has received official information that a charter has been issued granting to the Mayor of that city the dignity of Lord Mayor.

Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., and Dr. Tanner, M.P., visited Cork on Friday, and the former addressed the members of a local political association. A large and hostile mob collected, and the two members of Parliament were protected by the police on their return to their hotel.

A special meeting of shareholders of the Freeman's Journal Company (Limited) was held in Dublin on Monday, and was the occasion of some stormy altercations between Mr. J. Dillon, M.P., Mr. T. Healy, M.P., and others present. The controversy was continued until yesterday, when doubtful result was achieved, a dissentient portion of the shareholders retiring.

GENERAL.

An application to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for the suspension of the execution of Deeming, condemned for murder in Australia, was heard yesterday. It was admitted, of course, that no affidavits of facts could be presented, and their Lordships decided that there were no legal grounds for their interference.

A ballot was taken on Tuesday at most of the Durham collieries on the question of the coal-owners' requirement of a reduction of 13½ per cent. in wages. The result of the voting was a refusal, but another ballot will shortly be taken. The distress in the colliery and iron districts of Durham and Yorkshire is very great.

A meeting of railway men was held in Hyde Park on Sunday, at which Mr. Cunninghame Graham, M.P., and Mr. John Burns called upon all to Join the union and obtain fair wages and reduced hours of work.

The remains of the late Lord Bramwell were cremated on Friday at Woking Cemetery.

Father Lockhart, a grand nephew of Sir Walter Scott, and one of the earliest members of the community at Littlemore to join the Roman Church, died suddenly on Sunday, aged 72.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board on Saturday the chairman referred to the increase of fever cases and of small-pox in and near London, which would require immediate steps for making additional hospital provision.

The barque Earl of Aberdeen, which left Barry for Montevideo on Saturday, went ashore the next morning on some rocks near Milford and sank, 16 of the crew being drawned.

A steam boiler burst on Tuesday at a cloth works at Glasgow, causing the death of three men and severe injuries to three boys.

A young man, named Wynn, at Newbury, in Berkshire, on Tuesday shot dead a young woman to whom he was engaged, and then shot himself.

LATEST.

A telegram from Mauritius states that a hurricane on April 29 devasted the western half of Port Louis, drove most of the vessels ashore, destroyed half the sugar crop, killed and wounded many, and resulted in appalling distress. The assistance of the Home Government and public is implored.

The Russian Government is going to spend 4,50,000 roubles in constructing a strategic railway along the Narew river, a tributary of the Bug, which runs near the Prussian frontier.

The French Minister of Justice proposes to amend the Press Law by making incitement to theft punishable, increasing the penalty for provoking the army, and authorising the seizure of newspapers and the arrest of journalists as preventive measures.

The town of Denison, Taxas, is in a state of excitement, over four murders committed by an unknown assassin, between 11 on Wednesday night and 3-30 yesterday morning. The wife of a doctor, who was alone in the house at the time, was found dead with four bullet wounds ; a young lady, fleeing from some one who had entered her bed room, was shot as she gained her mother's apartment ; and finally two women in separate houses of ill repute were killed by shots fired from the street.

Two Englishmen, recently arrived in Canada, Meller and George by name, were drowned on Wednesday while boating.

The Morocco authorities refuse to act on the decisions of the Sanitary Board, composed of the foreign diplomatic body, regarding the cattle plague, and the incident has assumed a critical aspect from an international point of view.

A peace congress has assembled in Paris.

In the Lord Mayor's Court, yesterday, Mr. Chaffers, a citizen of London, brought an action for £100 against Sir R. Hanson and Mr. Gibbs, Members of Parliament for the City, for refusing to present a petition to Parliament. Mr. Chaffers said he had brought a charge of deliberate falsehood and oppressive conduct against Lord Esher, and his action was dismissed on the ground that no action would lie against a Judge. His constitutional course was then to exercise the right of petitioning Parliament. For the defendants it was claimed that members had it in their discretion to refuse to present a petition ; and the Recorder directed a nonsuit, with costs.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

W. Cornell, Esq., late B.C.S. ; Maj.-Gen. Noble, R.A.; Canon Abney ; Mr. C. H. Meldon, Q.C. ; Father Lockhart ; Gen. Klapka ; Lady Acland ; Mrs. Edward Stewart.

THE world of commerce threatens eventually to be controlled by the hands of women. In New York the Fifth-avenue tailor dispenses with the practice of getting his "little bills" cashed through the medium of the post or by other and more brusque methods ; he finds the "lady collector," on commission, to more than realise the most golden of his gilded expectations. In England, the "bag-woman," or, to use the delicate euphemism in vogue, the lady commercial traveller, is an accomplished fact, growing slowly but surely more manifest. She "travels" in silks, linens, woollens, and similar *et ceteras* of feminine requirements ; but the contingencies of our peculiar climate form an obstacle in the way of all but the most robust members of the sex resorting to this occupation.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING.

"P" WRITES, in his weekly "causerie" in the *Globe* :—The talk of the time is all of poetry. In a year which opened with a very dismal literary prospect we already have had four important volumes of verse, two from veterans, and two from comparatively new comers. Each belongs to a kind of which the editions sell easily. Lord Tennyson has attained a position from which he absolutely commands the market, and Mr. Swinburne has formed a clientele which robs his publisher of risk. The success of Mr. Rudyard Kipling and Mr. W. E. Henley has, however, quite another significance, calculated to make the observant ponder. It means nothing less than a new departure in literature. Any true history of English letters must be a study of schools. There is one Shakespeare, but the Elizabethans carry the mark of their kindredship to him; one Pope but his verse epitomises a period ; one Byron, who has a cloud of imitators. Of the later Victorian era the most sharply defined school was that of Rossetti, the members of which were distinguished by an austere devotion to form, stately yet vivid diction, and a love of epithets fully charged with meaning. With Mr. Kipling the pendulum has swung to the opposite pole. For their organ music he has substituted what a fervent admirer most properly describes as banjo tunes, for their choice language the lingo of Whitechapel, for their weird subjects the grime of the slums. Mr. W. E. Henley and Mr. Rudyard Kipling are formed in the same mould, and hence, perhaps, the keen appreciation one has of the other. The former is as alert, untrammelled, unconventional as his younger friend, and shares with him a certain delight in using those slang terms that the schoolboy chalks upon the shutter. He aims at something more than a banjo tune, but has not Mr. Kipling's power of narration, so that merit and defect are fairly balanced between them. Neither can be said, except by very fervent admired indeed, to go stepping along the mountain tops, but they are exactly of the strength and calibre—neither more nor less—of the men who make literary schools. What they represent is to be contrasted most effectually with the trend of literary taste in Paris. There, too, fashion has recently performed one of those frequent oscillations which prove that readers in time become tired of any style of writing. But MM. Paul Verlaine, Richepin, Mallarme, and the other rebels against the earlier convention have developed a most unhealthy appetite for the putrescent in life and corrupt in language. Our own latest school may be open to charges of swagger, and of lack of delicacy alike in treatment and in theme. Of the fine niceties of workmanship they have hardly a glimmering idea. Yet there is something so manly and invigorating, so energetic, slapdash, and healthy, that we may be thankful that luck has turned their way. It is better than decadence.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AND SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.

THE Duke of Cambridge presided, on May 16, over the forty-first annual general court of the governors and subscribers to the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, held at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall. Read by the Secretary (Col. J. A. Stewart), the annual report stated that the institution, established in 1851, was the only one extant for the benefit of the soldiers' widow, who received no pension or allowance from the Government, and was frequently left in old age and infirmity wholly unprovided for. There were at present sixty-three widows in the asylum, and it was proposed to elect nine on the present occasion from a list of thirty-five approved candidates. Each widow received seven shillings a week, and also a monthly allowance of three shillings in the winter and two in the summer for coals. In view of the fact that the annual subscriptions were, in consequence of the decease of many old supporters, much less than formerly, the committee earnestly appealed for more contributions to enable them to maintain the full number of inmates. In moving the adoption of the report, the Duke of Cambridge said he very much regretted to learn that many of the regiments having widows in the asylum, and others having candidates for election, did no subscribe to the charity, and he thought it was a pity that they did not appreciate more than they did what they owed to the institution. There were now some regiments, he believed, who had widows in the asylum who had not subscribed at all, and he considered this a very illiberal sort of view to take. He thought the commanding officers could always get their officers to do the right thing, and, although he would never ask them to go and put expenses upon the officers which he knew the latter could not always easily bear, there were certain things which really almost amounted to a duty. At the present moment, he was perfectly aware, so far as the general public was concerned, that the times were not very satisfactory or over-prosperous, but the falling-off in subscriptions of £100 a year was considerable and, therefore, it seemed to him rather doubtful whether it was advisable to add to the number of inmates. In conclusion he rejoiced to see that every thing was being conducted at the institution in a very excellent way and he was quite sure they were very much indebted to the committee of management under his friend Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, for their untiring efforts. Seconding the motion General H. C. Daubeney stated that he could mention two battalions whose widows were in the asylum which did not subscribe. The Duke of Cambridge : All I can say is it is very discreditable to them. The seconder added the suggestion that the committee should send a circular to the officers in the Service pointing out—not offensively—what they ought to do. The report was then adopted. At the instance of General Sir E. A. Holdich, seconded by Major-General E. C. Sim, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the retiring members of the committee were re-elected.

MR. HEATON AND THE G.P.O.

THE Postmaster-General has, through his secretary, forwarded the following letter to a correspondent who drew his attention to some remarks in a speech delivered by Mr. Hennikea Heaton, at Manchester, on May 2 :—

General Post Office, London, May 16, 1892.—Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 4th inst., I am directed by the Postmaster-General to inform you that the two statements of Mr. Heaton's, to which you refer, are wholly inaccurate. The first statement you quote is, "The cost to the Post Office of sending a letter to any quarter of the globe was one farthing, and therefore, if the penny rate was adopted, a profit of three farthings on each letter would be left." So far is this from the fact that the cost of sea conveyance to places abroad by steamers not running under subsidy varies from ¼d. to 4d. per half-ounce. The cost of conveyance by subsidised packet services ranges still higher. And in either case there is also the inland service of the country of origin and the country of destination to be paid for. The other statement quoted by you reads thus : "Travelling to New York by the steamer Majestic, I found that the Government paid £1,000 for the conveyance of mails by this steamer, but the American Government for the return mails from New York to Queenstown by the same steamer paid only £500. That was still going on." As a matter of fact this department paid £815—not £1,000—for the conveyance of mails by the Majestic on the occasion referred to. For mails of similar bulk in the reverse direction the United States Post Office would have paid £614—not £500. But if the Majestic sailed under the United States Registry the United States would have paid £1,788 for the conveyance of the mails for which we paid £815.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, H. BUXTON FORMAN (for the Secretary.)

THE DUKE OF YORK AND PRINCESS MAY.

ONE of *Truth's* contributors says :—Several weeks ago I mentioned a report, then being freely circulated through letters from the south of France, that the announcement of the engagement of Princess "May" of Teck to Prince George of Wales would shortly be made public. Though the rumor has considerably diminished in intensity during the past fortnight, I notice that the papers have now fastened upon it, and are predicting its immediate fulfilment with customary assurance. This is precisely one of those reports which it is better not to rely upon until it is officially confirmed, for, however acceptable and suitable the suggested alliance might otherwise be, there are obstacles still in the way of its immediate realisation. Princess "May's" popularity in England at the present moment is quite exceptional, and in some measure—though by no means exclusively—this popularity is due to the tragic romance that accompanied the loss of her late *fiance*. The popular sentiment would receive a severe shock were her betrothal to the brother of the late Duke to be announced within a few months of the death of the latter. It is scarcely probable, therefore, that whatever projects the Prince and Princess of Wales may entertain for Prince George in the future, that the report of the engagement of Prince George to Princess May of Teck will be confirmed during the course of the present season.

PRACTICAL JOKES UPON RADICAL M.P.'S.

MR. CONYBEARE writes to the *Chronicle* as follows :—The letter purporting to be written by me, is a clumsy and barefaced forgery, the origin and object of which I am at a loss to understand, as it certainly does not annoy me, and so far as I can discover, will only cause disappointment to my political opponents when they learn that the rumor is absolutely unfounded. To them, no doubt, the wish is father to the thought ; but as I have never had the remotest idea of retiring from Parliament, I cannot oblige them by doing so now in order to salve their feelings. I only regret that you, sir, for whom I entertain every respect have been victimized by a silly and clumsy hoax. Perhaps, you could oblige me my letting me have the original of the letter, if not already destroyed, as it may possibly be of interest to the police, to whom I have already had occasion to refer several atrociously abusive and scurrilous anonymous effusions, which evidently emanate from the furious drink faction, to whom my Children's Liquor Bill appears to be exceptionally obnoxious.

It is stated that Mr. Conybeare, in common with Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M. P., and Mr. W. S. Caine, has been the object of a number of practical jokes, in addition to being inundated with abusive and unseemly letters. The persecution has been in existence for several weeks, and, it is understood, to be reprisals from small drink-sellers for the activity of these gentlemen in the cause of temperance. Some time ago Mr. Conybeare, on going to his club, found a large parcel addressed to him. On opening it the hon. member discovered a valuable assortment of pomades, oil, and perfumes, which had been ordered in his name. About the same time there drew up in front of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's residence a large waggonette and four horses, with coachman and footman. After they had been standing for more than an hour, the footman knocked at the door and asked for "Sir Wilfrid Lawson's orders," and was greatly disconcerted to find that Sir Wilfrid had not ordered the vehicle. He and Mr. Conybeare have placed the letters sent them in the hands of the Chief Commissioner of Police.

EMPLOYMENT OF ARMY RESERVE MEN.

ON Monday, May 16, at the War Office, in the absence of Mr. Stanhope, Earl Brownlow had a conference with the representatives of the leading railway companies on the employment of Army Reserve men.

Earl Brownlow said that this question was becoming more severe. The War Department was employing a certain number of pensioners and Reservists. In the City Police there were 169 employed, and in the Post Office, 1,521. The latter number would rapidly increase, for the members of the House of Commons had, a short time ago, in the most patriotic manner, waived their right to nominate for the posts of country letter-carriers, and in future the appointments would be filled up by men who had passed through the ranks. The number of appointments in the Post Office which would be eventually open to old soldiers would be something like 25,000, and the Metropolitan Police would eventually be able to employ over 2,000. He was perfectly aware of the difficulty of appointing Reserve men ; employers were afraid that their business would be upset by these men being called out ; but he appealed with considerable confidence to the great railway companies to assist the War Department in this very important matter.

In reply to Sir Henry Oakley, Lieutenant-General Feilding said that a soldier left the colors at 24 or 25, and left the Reserve at about 29, so that the only possible disturbance of their occupation was for four or five years.

Sir Henry Oakley said that in the last two years they had taken on 255 men on the Great Northern. They made good watchmen, policemen, and, to some extent, signalmen, but the company was chary of making them signalmen, because of the serious effect it would have if a railway were deprived of its signalmen. They did not make good goods-porters ; and they had this defect, that if they met a few comrades they "liquored up," which was fatal, for it was the universal rule on railways to discharge a man who got drunk.

After some further discussion, Sir Henry Oakley said that the companies would communicate with each other and let the Department know what was the best that they could do.

LORD NORTHBROOK ON CHRISTIAN LITERATURE FOR INDIA.

LORD NORTHBROOK, presiding at the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Christian Literature-Society for India, held on May 18, in Exeter Hall, said that the work of the society was of great importance. Its main object was to supply Christian literature to the natives of India. They did not suppose that they would be able entirely to fulfil that work. It would be impossible to supply to the vast population of India a Christian literature, which undoubtedly would be required in the future. That must be left to Christians in India. All they could pretend to was at a time when a deficiency was felt over the whole of India to do something, however little it might be, to meet the deficiency, and to leave others on the spot to take up the work. He had always felt that with the spread of education, the exertions of the missionary societies of all denominations, and the blessing of God, the time would arrive when there would be a vast movement in the direction of Christianity among the people of India. One of the reasons why they felt confidence in the vitality of that society was that it always received the support of those men who were most conversant with the wants of the people of India. Lord Lawrence was the founder of the society, and the men who worked with him on the committee were men of strong religious sentiment. It was gratifying to him to find present that afternoon representatives of the services in India, thereby showing that those who knew most of the conditions of the people recognised that the work of the society was worthy of support and encouragement. They also had the support of a resolution signed by representatives of the missionary societies of Great Britain, and also the support of societies interested in women's work in India. Mr. B. N. Baden Powell, the Rev. Samuel Mateer, of the London Missionary Society, Rev. Dr. Pentecost, of America, who has just retured from fifteen months of evangelical work in India, and others addressed the meeting.

THE EVELYN-HURLBERT CASE.

CORRESPONDENCE between the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Associates' Department of the High Court of Justice with regard to the documents impounded in the trial of the case "Evelyn *vs.* Hurlbert" was issued, on May 18, as a Parliamentary paper. On June 23, 1891, Sir A. K. Stephenson asked that the documents impounded should be handed to him, but Mr. Erle replied that under a recently-made rule they could not leave the court for any purpose. Various other letters passed, and on June 26, Mr. Erle asked who was to be the object of the proposed prosecution. Sir A. K. Stephenson replied, and Mr. Erle then informed Sir A. K. Stephenson that he might inspect the documents, but that no copies must be taken. The director took the advice of counsel, who said the documents should be inspected by an expert. This permission was granted by the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Cave, and Mr. Inglis, an expert, commenced an examination on Aug. 24. On Nov. 27, Sir A. K. Stephenson wrote that Sir John Bridge had granted a warrant against Hurlbert on a charge of perjury. He was believed to be in New York, and it was thought he would be arrested ; and Sir A. K. Stephenson again asked to be allowed to make copies of the documents. Mr. Erle replied that the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Cave were of opinion that only an inspection and a list of the documents should first be made. Then on Dec. 4, Sir A. Stephenson wrote a long letter which closed the correspondence. He stated that Hurlbert had disappeared from New York, and there was, therefore, no necessity for any further action. He comments on the attitude of the officials ; and to prevent future difficulties urges that steps should be taken to revise the regulations.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

MEETINGS were held during the week the last mail left in connection with the 90th anniversary of the Society. On Wednesday the annual sermon was preached in the City Temple, by the Rev. G. S. Barrett, of Norwich. At a subsequent meeting, in Cannon-street Hotel, Mr. Albert Spicer presided, and among the speakers were Rev. E. Greaves, of Mirzapur, North India, Miss Craven, of Madagascar, Rev. A. J. Wookey, of Bechuanaland, Rev. A. Bowsey, of Hankow, and Mr. J. E. Liddiard.

FIVE American tourists, who were wrongfully arrested and imprisoned for five days in Switzerland, and who brought an action against the Canton of Berne, in which each claimed 25,000f. damages, were, on May 13, awarded 600f. each by the Federal Court.

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

I EXTRACT the following from a letter recently received from an officer on the Medical Staff now in Burmah. I have before now called attention to the unjust conditions imposed by service in that country on British Medical Officers detailed for duty in Madras, and it is time that this unjustifiable treatment was stopped. The requirements of Burmah should be supplied by officers specially appointed for that service, independently of Madras, and with a clear knowledge of what they are going to :—It ought to be known at home that for the Medical Staff, service in Madras now means spending two years out of the six in Burmah. The climate is deadly, with none of the mitigating appliances of India. Necessaries and luxuries alike are three times the Indian prices. Servants are as bad as they can be, and require double the Indian wages. There is plenty of sickness, unlimited work and no leave except for one or two favoured individuals out of fifty or sixty. The rupee is down to 1s. 4½d. Government rate (only £100 allowed to be transmitted by a Captain). The commercial rate is at present 1s. 3½d. Those who like myself have wife and children to maintain in England find it almost impossible to live under such conditions. If an "Austrien gold currency," or any other influence, sends the rupee down lower, Haven alone knows what is to become of us.

The commanding-officer of a regiment now in India, by way of encouraging shooting, has ordained that only men classified as first class shots shall be allowed standing passes. The result of this is, that some of the most indifferent characters of the regiment have the privilege of a pass, while men without a blot on their record are denied it. Seeing the objects which we have in view in keeping a standing army, I suppose that a soldier's shooting is of more consequence than his morals. Certainly, if any enemy were marching upon London, I should feel happier to know that our defence was entrusted to men who could shoot straight than to men of blameless lives or conspicuous piety. This, indeed, was the view always taken by the Duke of Wellington. Still, in times of peace, when we have to think not only of possible enemies, but of the citizens among whom Tommy is domiciled, I cannot help thinking that in the matter of passes character ought to count for as much as shooting.

THE "WORLD'S" INDIAN NOTES.

SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST, whose arrival in England I mentioned last week, is remarkable alike as a soldier, sportsman, and diplomatist. He comes of a fighting stock on both sides, for his grandfather, Sir Jeffery Prendergast, as well as his three maternal great-uncles, the Dalrymples, served under Lord Harris at Seringapatam. Sir Harry won his V.C. more than thirty years ago by three conspicuous acts of gallantry in the field while acting as Sir Hugh Rose's A.D.C., and, until he was a colonel, enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best athletes in India, although his left arm was badly injured at Jhansi in 1858. He was extremely popular as Resident at Mysore, and before leaving Bangalore was entertained at a farewell dinner given in the Club. Sir Harry Prendergast comes back to England, after a career of thirty-seven years, full of honours and in the prime of life, for he is still on the sunny side of sixty.

Simla insists on regarding Lord Roberts in the same light as Ostend regards King Leopold. On reaching the Ridge for the present season he was presented with a congratulatory address as "le plus ancien habitue," and in reply alluded to the fact that he had spent thirty-two years on the Hills. The connection of the Roberts family with Simla dates as far back as 1827, when Lord Roberts's father became the first or second house-owner there and induced Lord Amherst to come there in the following year.

One of the most distinguished honours at Bombay is the Vice-Chancellopship of the University. Up to the present it has generally fallen to members of the High Court. It is probable that Mr. Justice Birdwood will resign it on entering the Council ; and if the old custom prevails, his successor will be either Mr. Justice Telang or Mr. Justice Jardine. An influential section of those interested in the appointment are strongly urging the claims of Mr. Oxenham, of the Elphinstone College.

Lady Lansdowne has come to town from Coates Castle, Sussex, where she has been staying with her mother, the Duchess Dowger of Abercorn, since her return from India. Lady Lansdowne and her daughter, Lady Emily Fitzmaurice, are to attend the Drawing Room to-morrow, and the Queen has granted them the previlege of the "entree."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—May 20.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Sir J Edgar, KCIE, BCS	Lieut-Gen Æ Perkins, C B R E
Mr C W E Pittar, B C S	Col W J Bax, B Inf
Mr J S Mackintosh, BCS	Col C A Dodd
Mr S Hoare, B C S	Col J W S Butler, M Inf
Mr F W Brownrigg, BCS	Col C H Cantor, I S C
Mr W R Monks, B	Lieut-Col D W R Barr
Mr E Climpson, B	Maj B Scott, C I E, R E
Mr H Blasdale, B	Maj E W Chalmers, I S C
Mr W R Haughton, B	Capt J L Armitage, R Inn Fus
Mr C E Mountford, B	Capt E H Rivett Carnac, I S C
Mr C O Leefe, B	Capt N A K Burne, I S C
Mr F W Gifford, B	Capt E A Kettlewell, ISC
Mr A J Hughes, B	Capt C M Gray, I S C
Mr F J McLaughlin, B	Capt G S McD Elliot, RE
Mr K J Bradshah, B	Lieut S A Pearse, I S C
Mr C A Soppitt, B	Lieut R P Warren, I S C
Mr E A Down, B	Lieut A McJ Campbell, I S C
Mr C E Ross, B	Lieut D J Seagrim, I S C
Mr G Hales, B	Lieut G A L Buchanan, I S C
Mr H Kenea, B	Lieut W F C Smyth, ISC
Mr H B Grigg, M C S	Surg-Maj R Macrae, IMD
Mr E L F Cavendish, M	Surg-Maj S F Bigger
Mr C M Sherman, M	Surg-Capt J F MacLaren, I M D
Mr H J A Porter, M	
Mr C G Douglas, M	
Mr A T Mackenie, M	
Mr R S J Routh, M	
Mr C B Winchester, BoCS	
Mr S R Arthur, Bo C S	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr T G Acres, B, 4 mo	Lieut F H Wintle, I S C, till 17-11-92
Maj B Channer, D S O, I S C, 14 days	Surg-Lt-Col C J W Meadows, B, 5 mo
Maj W S Hewett, I S C, till 1-11-92	Surg-Maj C J Bamber, B, 4 mo.
Capt D S Lewis, I S C, 4 mo.	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr Lala Prakash Chund, B	Capt J Monteith, I S C
Maj E Bruce, I S C	Lieut J A F Sanders, M R E

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

THE following is a list, in the order of merit and with the total number of marks obtained, of the Militia Subalterns recommended for commissions in the Regular Army, who have passed the further literary examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners in April, 1892. Marks appended ;—

G E E Welby	7137	F A Cathcart	3794
H H Wilson	6416	Hon O C Molyneux	3778
Hon H W Drummond	6218	G F La Cloche	3768
T V P M'Cammon	5448	H P Turner	3742
E F Aron	5324	Hon R F Molyneux	3709
E W Griffith	5243	A D Chapman	3695
G M Renny	5119	A C Fraser	3599
A G Watson	5015	P N Kent	3577
P C Fenwicke-Clennell	4971	J E Harden	3561
J H Prior	4858	A C Williams	3550
W H Bowden	4643	C G Lees	3546
J B W Broughton	4431	J H Outwaite	3436
C G G Hutchison	4412	W L C N de K Fitz-Gerald-Kenney	3490
C S Roundell	4408	E H Mathew-Lannowe	3481
R H Brodie	4405	G N Salmon	3470
W A R Bartleman	4346	G M Soames	3448
S S Binny	4327	J M Wilcocks	3380
G E W Money	4098	W J R Matthews	3378
H V Rhodes	4094	R Johnston	3358
J C Hylton Jolliffe	4011	E A S O'Brien	3250
C E Kitson	3985	H G B Arnold	3243
B H H Mathew-Lannowe	3976	E R Robinson	3238
F A Knowles	3882	W E Molyneux	3219
H J Tilney	3867	H F Wickham	3195
M Browne	3864	G H U Miller	3168
C J H Spence	3860	J B Crean	3147
G W Biggs	3849	A S L Rowley	3138
I N H Watson	3848	W O F Sergeant	3107
H Macworth	3823	W C N Hastings	3077
W S Pearson	3820		

LORD SALISBURY'S speech, at Hastings, has excited much attention in Paris, but several papers reserved comment till they had received the full text. The *Liberte* says his remarks on the Customs duties may be merely a diplomatic threat, but France must not be indifferent. The weakening of her economic relations with England would involve serious dangers, and it is long since such ideas as those uttered by the British Premier have been formulated by a statesman.

A CORRESPONDENT who directed Lord Salisbury's attention to Sir William Harcourt's recent speech at Bristol has received the following reply :—"Foreign Office, May 13.—Sir,—I am directed by Lord Salisbury to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, in which you call attention to Sir William Harcourt's speech at Bristol where he is reported to have said that the watchward of Lord Salisbury's recent address to the Primrose League at Covent Garden Theatre was, 'Let Ulster rebel.' In reply I have to point out that in no part of Lord Salisbury's speech were these words used, nor, indeed, any words which could properly be so interpreted.—I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, Schomberg K. McDonnell."

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE SILVER CONFERENCE.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, May 13, Mr. Picton asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the delegates to the conference invited by the United States "to consider by what means, if any, the use of silver can be increased in the currency system of the nations," would be permitted to treat the adoption by this country of a legal fixed ratio between gold and silver as an open question. The Chancellor of the Exchequer: It would be contrary to precedent and contrary to expediency to announce in advance what instructions would be given to delegates appointed to represent the Government at a conference.

PETROLEUM TRAFFIC IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

Replying to Mr. Craig, on the 16th ultimo, Mr. J. W. Lowther said the hon. member was laboring under a misapprehension if he thought any power was vested in her Majesty's Government to permit or forbid any particular class of traffic through the Suez Canal. Her Majesty's Government had no such power, nor has anyone except the company. Mr. Brunner asked the Secretary of State for War whether he had considered the provisional regulations of the Suez Canal Company for the carriage of petroleum in bulk as they affected the safety of the thousands of her Majesty's troops annually passing through the canal. Lord G. Hamilton: The question of the carriage of petroleum in bulk through the Suez Canal was considered by an Inter-Departmental Committee at the Foreign Office in December last, and additions to the proposed regulations were framed with the object of making the traffic as safe as possible. These proposals were submitted by the British directors to the Suez Canal Company, and have been in part included in the revised regulations. I am, however, informed that at present petroleum is not carried in bulk through the canal.

Mr. Aird asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Government had communicated to the other signatory Powers under the Suez Canal Charter the fact that British shipowners, representing over five million tons, had protested against the provisional regulations and proposed authorisation of the passage on the waters of the canal of tank steamers laden with petroleum as a danger which threatened the security, the safety, and the freedom from interruption of the Suez Canal. Mr. Lowther: The hon. member is under a misapprehension. There are no signatory Powers to whom the suggested communication could be made. The original concessions for the formation of the company and for the construction of the canal were granted to M. de Lesseps by the Viceroy of Egypt, and confirmed by the Sultan's firman. So long as the company complies with the stipulation in the concession of January 5, 1856, to treat the flags of all nations equally, her Majesty's Government have no *locus standi* to interfere with the decisions of the company. Replying to Mr. Grotrian, Mr. Lowther said: The report of Sir F. Abel and Mr. Boverton Redwood has been referred to the British directors of the Suez Canal Company.

In answer to Mr. Craig and Sir R. Temple on the 19th, Mr. Lowther said: I am not sure that I understand what the hon. member means by "personal observation." If the hon. member means to inquire whether the inter-departmental committee visited the Suez Canal as a committee, the answer is in the negative, although several of the members of it are well acquainted with the locality. The members of the committee, whose names I gave to the hon. member, on Monday last, are well acquainted with the conditions required for the carriage of petroleum in bulk, and with the circumstances under which it would be carried through the Suez Canal. The Suez Canal is not under the direction of the Egyptian Government but of an independent company, with whose decisions, so long as they are in accordance with their charter, the Egyptian Government have no power of interference. No object would, therefore, be served in approaching the Egyptian Government on the subject. The protest of British ship-owners and the reports of Sir F. Abel and Mr. B. Redwood have been transmitted to the British directors of the company. Mr. Furness asked whether ship-owners might assume that the provisional regulations under which bulk traffic of petroleum was proposed to be permitted are, in the opinion of the Government's experts, sufficient to insure reasonable safety to life and property in the Suez Canal. Mr. Lowther: I cannot undertake to advise the ship-owners to make or to reject the assumption suggested. Her Majesty's Government gave the British directors the best advice which they could. The regulations as adopted by the company have not been submitted *de novo* to Colonel Majendie and Sir D. Murray. The regulations were very carefully and frequently considered by the company before being adopted, and it may safely be assumed that in their own interests they are framed so as to insure reasonable safety to life and property in the canal.

PARIAH POPULATION OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

Mr. Buchanan asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the attention of the Madras Government had been frequently drawn of late by the public Press by memorials from the missionaries, and particularly in a report from Mr. Tremenheere, Collector of Chingleput, to the condition of the pariah population in Southern India; whether Mr. Tremenheere's report would be published; and whether the Secretary of State would urge the Madras Government to take immediate steps, by legislation or otherwise, to remove the grievances and ameliorate the condition of this class. Mr. Curzon: The attention of the Government of Madras has been called to the subject by a despatch from the Secretary of State of July 23 last, as well as in the manner described by the hon. member. The Secretary of State has not yet received the reply of the Government of Madras or the particular report mentioned by the hon. member. It is impossible to say at present what papers will be presented. Both the Secretary of State and the Government of Madras are anxious to do all that is practicable to improve the condition of the pariahs. The subject is under the consideration of the Government of Madras, and the Secretary of State has telegraphed to inquire when their reply to this despatch may be expected.

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

On Tuesday, May 17, Sir Lethbridge gave notice on this day four weeks to call attention to the grievances of the uncovenanted civil servants of India, and move a resolution.

CADASTRAL SURVEY OF BEHAR.

Sir R. Lethbridge asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had decided to push on the operations for a cadastral survey of Behar, notwithstanding the serious distress prevailing there, and the adverse opinion of nearly the whole of the local officers; whether the Government of Bengal had received urgent protests against the measure from the representatives of the tenant cultivators of the province, and whether the Board of Revenue had stated to the Lieutenant-Governor that, certainly in one district and probably in others, "a general enhancement of rent might result from the survey;" whether the Lieutenant-Governor had admitted that the result of the survey would be "an increase of the rents now paid by the most influential among them" (the cultivators) and whether on the occasion of an experimental survey made in Behar, the tenants ran away on the approach of the survey party; and what was the total amount of the estimated cost of the survey in the four districts of North Behar that would fall on the cultivators, and through what agency, in how long a time, and by what instalments would this charge be extracted from them. Mr. Curzon: The present intention is to begin the survey in parts of two districts of North Behar in October next, by which time, if the coming rainy season is favorable, the distress will have abated. The Secretary of State is not aware of the adverse opinion of nearly the whole of the local officers. Representations against the survey have been received and publicly answered by the local Government in Bengal. It is the case that the Board reported that there might be an enhancement of rent in the Champarun District. The words quoted are to be found in a letter from the Bengal Government. The officer who made the experimental survey reported that the ryots, as soon as they understood the matter, "attended the survey work readily and took pains to see that their lands and rents were correctly recorded—they took an interest in the proceedings and recognised the value of the record." Neither the proportion of the cost that will fall upon the ryots nor the manner and mode of incidence have yet been settled. The whole cost of the work is not expected to exceed eight annas per care.

INDIAN PAY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

On the 19th ultimo, Sir G. Hunter asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the advantages conferred on the Medical Staff by Royal Warrant, dated August 7, 1891, as regarded rank and title, pay and allowances, had been extended to India; would he explain why, in that country, the pay and allowances of surgeon-captains for the first five or six years of their service were only those of subalterns; and why the rank of brigade-surgeon, created in 1879, had hitherto been financially ignored so far as India was concerned; and what principle had been adopted in fixing the rate of pay of medical officers in India with reference to the rates adopted at home.

Mr. Curzon: The advantages of the Royal Warrant have been extended to India; it made no change in the pay and allowances of the Medical Staff. When the relative rank of the medical services was altered and the grade of brigade-surgeon introduced by the Royal Warrants of 1879-1880, the Secretary of State for India explicitly declined to sanction any increased charge on the revenues of India by reason of those warrants, and the present Secretary of State has no intention of departing from that decision. The rates of pay are based partly on rank and partly on length of service, but have no direct relation to the rates in force at home, nor do they vary with any variation of those rates.

MR. CURZON, PEACE ARBITRATION SOCIETIES, AND INDIA.

Mr. Cremer, on May 16, asked the Under-Secretary for India whether, in a speech delivered by him on May 9, an account of which had appeared in the *Times* of May 12, he was correctly reported to have said, concerning a principle which had been recognised and acted on by her Majesty's Government, that "he was glad that arbitration societies had not made it impossible to defend by the sword what the sword had won."

Mr. Curzon: The words which the hon. member has recited are not exactly those which I used, but, at the same time, they express with approximate fidelity what I said. It will, I think, be obvious to the House that it must be many hundreds of years before the principles of the League, of which I understand the hon. member is the secretary, can be successfully applied to the settlement of frontier disputes with turbulent hill tribes on the confines of the Indian Empire, and the opinion I expressed in the speech to which he refers was one of purely personal satisfaction that I should not live long enough to see the day when an attempt was made to settle these questions by the hon. gentleman and the society which he so ably represents.

Mr. Burt asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he approved of language calculated to discredit a method of possible adjustment of differences between nations, which had more than once been adopted by the Government of this country, and carried out successfully for the settlement of international difficulties.

Mr. Balfour: As far as I heard what passed between my hon. friend and the hon. member who put the question to him originally, he expressed his own dissent from the view that the principle of arbitration could be successfully applied as between a frontier hill tribe in India and the Government of India. It appears to me that, in expressing the limitation to which the principle of arbitration can be applied with any probability of success during the next few years, my hon. friend did a service rather than a dis-service to the cause, because nothing does more harm to any cause, whatever it may be, and however good its object than ill-timed, intemperate, and passionate advocacy. (Hear, hear.)

LORD SALISBURY ON LABOUR AND TRADE.

Addressing a large meeting at Hastings, on May 18, Lord Salisbury, in reply to a vote of confidence in the Government, moved by Mr. Wilson Noble, and seconded by Col. Brookfield, said that wherever political experience had been long enough to see through the delusive promises of agitators, there they had been invariably Conservative. As to what the issue of the impending election might be he was careful not to speak to them. He thought, though he had every belief that it would issue in a manner agreeable to their common hopes, that they had even larger issues to regard. As to foreign affairs there was nothing to tell them. He did not answer for next month, next week, or to-morrow, no more than he would answer for the sky or sea; but, speaking of the moment, there was in all foreign affairs an absolute calm. It was within our borders that difficult questions of deep importance were agitating us. We could not look abroad into the territories occupied by the great industries of this country without a feeling of sorrow and misgiving. It was, indeed, painful to think that the men who ought to be working with the capitalists in order to promote their own well-being were at this moment so divided that industry was paralysed and misery stalked abroad. No man could look upon that spectacle without deep regret. He earnestly desired that such a state of labour could be established as would give to the labourer sufficient for his maintenance in comfort, and sufficient time for the cultivation of his moral and intellectual well-being, but he knew that these things were not done by the ukases of a Government or Parliament. They were done by the growth and wisdom of public opinion itself. The labourers should learn from the past that these things were not to be remedied by Act of Parliament. Parliament might help them by sweeping away any obstacle which a mistaken law offered, but the mainspring and impulse must come from a higher conception of duty both on the part of employers and employed. He did not doubt that they would ultimately reach that goal. They would reach a point where these terrible conflicts might be adjusted without the last arbitrament of social war—for these strikes were nothing else. Men faced starvation themselves in order that they might inflict ruin upon their employers. We were slowly substituting arbitration for struggle in international disputes. Could they doubt that the great interest of labour would not follow the same road which civilisation had hitherto pursued, and that we should in the end find in the decisions of some arbitrating and mediating power the result men were now endeavouring to attain at the cost of such vast suffering to themselves and others through these miserable strikes? On this matter he could only say he believed Government could give their useful assistance when it found that men were willing to operate with them; but as long as men insisted upon maintaining hostile attitude the hope for the useful intervention of Government or Parliament was almost excluded. Another matter of great importance was that of our external trade. Years ago, when we adopted free trade, it was prophesied that every nation would follow our example; but, explain it how we might, that had not been so. Foreign nations were raising a brazen wall of protection around their shores which excluded us from their markets, and so far as they were concerned, were doing their best to kill our trade. And that state of things did not get better. On the contrary, it constantly seemed to get worse. We lived in an age of a war of tariffs. Every nation was trying to get the greatest possible protection for its own industry, and at the same time the greatest possible access to other markets for the products of its own labour; but nobody cared two straws for getting the commercial favour of Great Britain. What was the reason of that? It was that in this battle, Great Britain had deliberately stripped herself of the armour and weapons with which the battle was fought. Well, we could not do business in this world of evil suffering on those terms. Great Britain said, "we will levy no duties on anybody." That might be noble, but it was not business. The opinion of the country had been against any retaliatory policy, but what he wished to impress upon them was that if we intended in this conflict of commercial treaties to hold our own, we must be prepared, if need be, to inflict upon the nations which injured us the penalty which was in our hands of refusing them access to our markets. (A voice: "Common sense at last.") The Power we had most to complain of at present was the United States, but our imports from there were mainly of food and raw material. We could not exclude these without serious injury to ourselves, and he was not prepared, for the sake of punishing other nations, to inflict any wound upon ourselves. We must confine ourselves to those subjects on which we should not suffer very much, whether the importation continued or diminished. It was said that everything must give way to the consumer. If that meant the country at large, he agreed. They must not raise the price of food or raw material, but if it were a question of wine, silk, or spirits, gloves or lace, he would not in the least shrink from diminishing the consumption for the purpose of maintaining our rights in this commercial war, and insisting upon our access to the markets of our neighbours. All this would, no doubt, be described as very heterodox; but we must distinguish between consumer and consumer. On a late occasion he ventured to bring forward in earnest language the grievances of the Ulster people. He had produced an amount of wrath which indicated the sensitiveness of the conscience that he had touched. But those who suggested that he had evoked or encouraged the danger against which he ventured to warn them were as foolish as if they should say that a seaman in one of their ships employed on the look-out, who called out "breakers ahead," was to be blamed as the creator of the reefs upon which the ship was rushing. In conclusion, Lord Salisbury entreated the electors of Great Britain to pause before they committed themselves to this mad experiment. He would not prophesy what the immediate result would be, but he would say that in taking such a course they were planting a root of bitterness under whose growth the strength, the union, the harmony, the majesty of this Empire would wither away, and the most valuable and sacred institutions that we cherished would be shaken even to their base. (Loud cheers.)

Valuable Discovery for the Hair:—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original color, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE "FREEMAN'S JOURNAL" STRUGGLE.

For the last four days, says the *Times* of May 18, two sections of Mr. M'Carthy's wing of the Irish party have been engaged in an acrimonious contest over the amalgamation of the *Freeman's Journal* and *National Press* at Dublin. A special meeting of the shareholders of the *Freeman's Journal* Company (Limited) was held on Monday, 16th ultimo, in the imperial Hotel, for the purpose of re-electing, directors and carrying out in legal form the proposed purchase of the *National Press*. Mr. E. D. Gray presided. Alderman Kernan handed in a protest against the former meeting, which, he contended, was illegal. Mr. Dillon complained that circulars had been sent out asking in a mandatory manner that proxies should be sent to Archbishop Walsh or to Mr. Scallan to be used at the meeting. In the discussion which followed, it was stated that the circular was issued by Mr. Gillies as a private shareholder, and that the expenses had been defrayed by Captain O'Connor. Mr. Scallan that he held a proxy for the Archbishop of Dublin, which represented 8,620 votes. Mr. Dillon said that no man had a greater respect for the Archbishop than he had, but in the face of the threat just made he would say, without hesitation, if the matter were to be carried by a system of that kind there would be an end of the national movement. He moved the adjournment of the meeting for a fortnight. Mr. David Sheehy rose to second the motion, when the chairman proposed an adjournment for luncheon. After an angry discussion with Mr. Healy the meeting accordingly adjourned for half an hour, and on its resumption Mr. Sheehy, M. P., said the revelations of that day made it imperative that they should adjourn. Mr. Byrne here interrupted the speaker. Mr. Sheehy said that Mr. Byrne was very testy on that point because he was never a Nationalist. Mr. Byrne gave him the lie direct, and said that he would meet him either in the room or outside it in answer to that challenge. Mr. Sheehy said that it was necessary to adjourn so as to have the proxies legally issued. He seconded Mr. Dillon's resolution. Mr. Byrne said that he had respect for Mr. Dillon as an Irishman, but utter contempt for him as a leader. He thought the conduct of gentlemen at the meeting proved the immense loss the nation had sustained in the death of a man to whose life Mr. Dillon had certainly not contributed. He did not believe there would be any continuity of Nationalism under Mr. Dillon any more than there would be decency under Mr. Healy. Mr. Healy, M.P., said that if the chairman again adjourned the meeting on his own motion, another chairman would be put in his place. In a stormy discussion which followed, it was stated that Mr. Healy was not properly qualified to vote. After some argument on the matter, Mr. Healy said that he regarded Mr. Dillon's action as a babyish proceeding, and as a miserable squalid squable. Mr. Dillon said that in consequence of the action of Mr. Healy, Mr. Sexton would no longer attend their committee meetings. He challenged Mr. Healy to hold a meeting of the party and see if the chairman and committee had lost the confidence of the people and their representatives. Mr. Dillon was still speaking when, shortly before 6 o'clock, the meeting adjourned till Tuesday.

At the adjourned meeting on Tuesday (17th ultimo) Mr. Gray objected to the report of Monday's proceedings in the *Freeman's Journal*, and said he had lost control of the *Freeman* absolutely. His authority was flouted and derided by the gentlemen whom Mr. Murphy and the other *National Press* directors had brought from the *National Press* offices. Mr. Dillon said he objected to the monopoly of the Press of Ireland by Messrs. Dickson, Healy, and Murphy. The proceedings of these gentlemen were conducted directly in the teeth of Mr. Sexton and Mr. M'Carthy. Heated discussions and angry recriminations followed. Mr. Ross, accountant of the *Freeman*, denied that the *Freeman* was earning £375 a week. The *Freeman* was really making a loss. At that the chairman remarked that he did not consider it judicious to expose in the presence of a hostile Press too much of the of the commercial position of the *Freeman*. Mr. Ross moved an adjournment in order that a proper valuation should be made of the *National Press*. Mr. William Murphy, M.P., said that Mr. Dillon was responsible for the position in which they found themselves. He charged Mr. Dillon and Mr. Sheehy with being guilty of a gross breach of party discipline in the matter of the *National Press*. Mr. Sheehy angrily interrupted, saying that if Mr. Murphy wanted war he should have it. Alderman Kernan said he had an amendment to propose which would authorize investigation into the *National Press*. Mr. Moore hoped that the washing of dirty linen was finished. Up to the present moment they did not know accurately whether Mr. Justice M'Carthy's views were with Mr. Healy or Mr. Dillon. Both claimed him. After further discussion Mr. Gray put the question of adjournment, and declared the meeting again adjourned.

On Wednesday, (18 ultimo) the third day of the fight, Mr. Gray referred to Mr. Healy's insults as a sample of his overbearing conduct in the *Freeman* office, and called upon Messrs. Healy and Murphy to withdraw from the directors' table. Mr. Healy replied "Don't make an ass of yourself." This caused a burst of mingled feelings. Mr. Moore suggested that in the interests of decency Mr. Healy should be asked to withdraw the expression. He refused to do so. Mr. Dillon observed that if Mr. Heely were called upon to withdraw all such expressions he would be withdrawing all day. Mr. Healy retorted that Mr. Dillon had charged them with doctoring the reports and had refused to withdraw the imputation. The chairman thought that Mr. Moore had made a great mistake in appealing to Mr. Healy on the ground of decency. Later on Mr. Healy said he would vote against any attempt at obstruction raised by Mr. Dillon with a view of robbing the *National Press* shareholders. Mr. Dillon retorted that it was false to make that statement. After a rather heated discussion between Mr. Healy and the chairman, Mr. Scallan, solicitor for the company, said he would act strictly within the law, and no intimidation from Mr. Gray and no persuasions from Mr. John Dillon would induce him to deviate from what he thought to be his clear line of duty. Mr. Dillon replied that Mr. Scallan had unfortunately not acted strictly within the law. If he had done so the company would not be in the Rolls Court. It was not right that Mr. Scallon, who was there to safeguard the interests of the shareholders of the *Freeman's Journal*, should manifestly, and in the face of the meeting, act continually under the inspiration of Mr. Murphy and Mr. Healy. Mr. Healy denied that he had influenced Mr. Scallan.

On May 19th, Mr. Healy said he understood that an arrangement had been come to satisfactory to those who had been in a somewhat conflicting position. Mr. Healy was received with cries of "Order."

The chairman asked for the indulgence of the meeting for Mr. Healy, who moved in pursuance of the understanding that the chair be now taken by Mr. Dillon.

Captain O'Connor seconded the motion.

Mr. J. P. Quinn characterized Mr. Gray's conduct as monstrous, and as fully justifying everything Mr. Healy had said regarding him.

Alderman Kernan said that he had arrived at the conclusion that no benefits were obtainable by himself or his friends taking any further part in the proceedings.

After further discussion the motion for the appointment of Mr. Dillon to the chair was put and adopted. The chair was then taken by Mr. Dillon, who asked leave to withdraw his motion for adjournment. Leave was unanimously given.

Mr. Gray then moved that Mr. Dillon be elected a director of the *Freeman's Journal*. (Applause.) He said an arrangement had been come to by which the differences which had led to the protracted discussion had been brought to a happy termination.

Mr. Healy seconded the motion.

Mr. Gillies, secretary of the *Freeman's Journal* Company, read a letter from Mr. Dillon stating that he was willing to be nominated, and that he was the holder of five hundred shares. Mr. Dillon was recommended by the board in accordance with the articles of association and he was now qualified.

Mr. Moore contended that Mr. Dillon was not qualified when the proceedings of this meeting commenced, and that the necessary notice of his nomination could not, therefore, have been given.

A protracted discussion followed. The chairman put the motion for the election of Mr. Dillon, and declared it carried.

Lord Northbrook, presiding at the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Christian Literature Society for India, held on May 18 in Exeter Hall, said it would be impossible to supply to the vast population of India a Christian literature, which undoubtedly would be required in the future. That must be left to Christians in India. All they could pretend to was at a time when a deficiency was felt over the whole of India to do something, however little it might be, to meet the deficiency, and to leave others on the spot to take up the work. One of the reasons why they felt confidence in the vitality of the society was that it always received the support of those men who were most conversant with the wants of the people of India. Mr. B. N. Baden Powell, Rev. S. Mateer, L.M. and S., Rev. Dr. Pentecost, of America, who has just returned from fifteen months of evangelical work in India, and others addressed the meeting.

THE BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY.

The adjourned second annual meeting of the Imperial British East Africa Company was held on Wednesday, 18th ult. The report then presented states that generally tranquility has been maintained in the company's territories. As a result of the Anglo-German agreement referred to in last report, the German protectorate over Witu and the coast north to Kismayu has been withdrawn. Under an agreement arrrived at between the Government of her Majesty and the King of Italy for delimitation of the spheres of influence in Eastern Africa, the harbour and district of Kismayu have been assigned wholly to the British sphere, and this company is thereby released from all responsibility under the concession of the ports situated to the north of the Juba river, and the Royal Italian Government and His Highness the Sultan have been notified accordingly. The whole territory lying between the rivers Umbe and Juba has thus passed under the company's rule. The area thus now lying within the sphere of British influence extends to about 750,000 square miles, more or less fertile, having a coast line of about 400 miles, and this extended coast line political considerations have forced the directors to bring under their administrative charge sooner than they anticipated when the company was formed.

A supplementry concession has been granted by the Sultan of Zanzibar, the heads of which are as follows:—

1. The Sultan, under the new agreement, has altered the company's tenure, which was terminable at the end of 50 years under the original concession, and extended it to perpetuity, ceding also in perpetuity the ports of Lamu and Kismayu, and all the islands along that coast. He has further relinquished his right under the original concession to 50 per cent. of net surplus Customs revenue.

2. For the whole of the rights as thus extended, including the possession of all Government land and buildings, the company undertakes to pay a fixed annual sum of $80,000 (at current exchange equal to about £11,350), and engages not to press its claim to commutation during the lifetime of the present Sultan.

The gross Customs of the ports from Wanga to Kipini, which were leased for $56,000, had, for the year ended December, 1890, reached $74,296; and this report having been delayed, the directors are in a position to furnish also the returns for the year 1891. The rent payable in that year was $68,000, and the total customs receipts were $100,562, living a surplus of $32,562, being at the rate of $38,288 for an entire year, equal at current exchange, to about £5,431.

The report gives details regarding the Galla country, which is expected to prove profitable, and also describes the results of the Tana expedition and of Mr. Jackson's caravan and Uganda envoys, as well as Captain Lugard's and the supplementary caravans sent to Uganda. It states that Captain Lugard, on his arrival at Uganda in December, 1890, concluded a formal treaty with the King and chiefs on an equitable basis, securing to the company certain rights of control in the administration of finance, the army, and the foreign and internal affairs of the kingdom. Captain W. H. Williams, R.A., with a small force of Soudanese, was subsequently despatched to support Captain Lugard. He left the coast on October 9, and arrived at Uganda on January 31, and satisfactory reports have since reached the board from both officers. Captain Lugard subsequently proceeded westward to secure the company's authority in that region, establishing stations on the eastern slopes of Ruwenzori and on Lake Albert Edward, at the point where valuable salt deposits exist on this lake, thus bringing the whole country under treaty with the company. Should the company's financial position admit of its holding the advantages thus acquired, this salt supply may in the future prove of great pecuniary value. The prospects in the Kikayu district are considered very good.

The general sense of security prevailing throughout the territories administered by the company is evinced by the change which is taking place in the habits of the people. Seven hundred and fifty of the Wasoga tribe, whose country borders on Lake Victoria and Uganda, accompanied one of the company's caravans to the coast, and the Wa-Bura tribe, in the district of Teita (about 100 miles from the coast), have for some time past been coming down to Mombasa in parties under their chiefs seeking for employment as porters, in which the company gives them every encouragement and finds them careful and trustworthy. Not the least striking evidence of the change which has come over the habits and attitude of the natives is that the Masai, the most predatory and lawless race in East Africa, lately sent 400 of their people down with a native trader to make friendship with the company. Arrangements are being made for the employment of a number of these people as postal runners through their own country on the road from the coast to Uganda, and the administrator is taking measures to meet their friendly attitude by enlisting 100 of them as military police at the coast, a service for which they are specially qualified.

The question of immigration from India appears to the directors to be one of great importance, with a view to the colonization by trained agriculturists of the unoccupied districts of the Company's territory. The directors are prepared to offer grants of unoccupied lands on favourable terms to approved families. Mr. Fitzgerald, who has had great experience in India, and has been employed by the company to report on the prospects of planting, writes enthusiastically of the capacity of the country explored by him.

The telegraph has now been completed between Mombasa and Morareni *via* Melindi, a distance of 120 miles; the towns are already, and the intermediate stations will now also be, brought into telephonic communication.

The harbour works at Mombasa, so far as in the meantime necessary, are completed. The town itself grows rapidly, with a corresponding increase in the value of building lands, and it is hoped that Mombasa may shortly share with Zanzibar the business of a maval coaling station. The work of coaling can at all seasons be performed more economically at Mombasa, while as a centre from which to check the slave trade carried on between the mainland and the islands it has many advantages, more especially now that telegraphic communication exists along the coast northward as far as Melindi.

The company has secured from the Sultan of Zanzibar the valuable concession of all rights of a State bank and of note issue for the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. It is at present under consideration whether the company should itself work this concession in conjunction with that pertaining to its own territory, or make over its entire banking rights to some approved institution, on terms to be agreed upon.

Sir Francis de Winton, having tendered his resignation of the post of administrator, returned to England in March last year, and was succeeded by Captain H. B. Mackay, R. E. The directors deeply regret to report the death soon afterwards, from a return of West Coast fever, of this promising young officer, whose services they had much appreciated. On the death of Captain Mackay the duties of administration were assumed by Mr. J. R. W. Pigott, the assistant administrator. In the meantime, however, it having been arranged, with the sanction of her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that Mr. Earnest Berkeley, one of her Majesty's Consular officers, long resident at Zanzibar, should be temporarily allowed to enter the service of the company, that officer proceeded to take over the duties of administrator in October last.

The directors report with satisfaction that the action of the company, and the friendly relations fostered with the Arabs and natives resident within its territory, at a critical time and under trying circumstances, have materially aided her Majesty's Government in promoting measures directed to the suppression of the slave trade.

The concerted action of the powers, resulting in the General Act of the Brussels Conference, marks the past 18 months as of special interest to this company. This Act imposes international obligations in reference to the limitation or prohibition of the trade in arms and alcoholic liquors, and for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, to which obligations the signatories are committed within districts subjected to their influence. Under the powers conferred by this Act the company has elected to have the whole of the districts under its control placed within the sphere of total prohibition as regards the sale of spirits.

With regard to the railway to Victoria Nyanza, the directors say:—"As an earnest of their views and purpose in this matter, her Majesty's Government have already obtained from Parliament the necessary vote for a preliminary survey of the country between the coast and the lake, and the survey party must, by this date, be nearing the Victoria Nyanza, where their work will terminate. The telegraphic reports to hand so far are to the effect that for two-thirds of the whole distance no engineering difficulties lie in the way of the construction of a railway, and that it can be constructed, so far as the survey has reached, at a moderate cost. The line referred to in last report was commenced on August 1, 1890, and has been completed for a distance of about eight miles, over which engines have been run; the earthworks for some miles further are completed and ready to receive the rails, but the Court have deemed it advisable to postpone its further extension. The balance of rails and other plant are stored in Mombasa. The work accomplished will, however, greatly facilitate the construction of any railway it may hereafter be decided to run through British territory, the starting point of which must necessarily be Mombasa." Having been supported financially by the friends of the Church Missionary Society, who were apprehensive for the safety of the missions in the event of the company's withdrawal from Uganda, and by two friends of the company, the directors cancelled the order for withdrawal from that place, and agreed to continue the occupation of Uganda to the end of December next. A steamer has been provided for the navigation of the Lake Victoria, but the directors have delayed sending her out till the outlay connected with her transport and reconstruction on the lake is provided for. This is estimated at about £20,000, owing to the excessive cost of carriage by porters, who take loads of only 60lb. each. Such a vessel patrolling the lake would undoubtedly control the slave trade around one of its principal sources.

Since the issue of the last report the directors have sustained the loss of two valued colleagues by resignation, Lord Brassey and Sir Robert Harving, and they are also unexpectedly called upon to record the sincere sorrow occasioned to them by the death of another member of the board, Sir Lewis Pelly, one of the last acts of whose public life was associated with the cause which, more than 30 years ago, he strongly advocated when Political Agent at Zanzibar. The Marquis of Lorne, whose appointment as a director of the company was announced in the report of July 17, 1890, has accepted the office of vice-president rendered vacant by Lord Brassey's retirement.

The directors regret that the accounts for the year 1890 should be so late. It proved necessary to send out the accountant from the London office to have matters adjusted, and there is good hope that the statement for 1891 will be ready against the date of the statutory meeting in July next.

Sir W. Mackinnon, the president, moved the adoption of the report. This was seconded by the Marquis of Lorne, vice-president, and carried. One of the shareholders remarked that if it were not for the cost of administration there would already be a surplus for dividend, and he thought the company ought to have power to levy taxes on those whom it benefited.

THE INDIAN DRAFTS.

In an article on Lord Wantage's Committee, the *Times* says:—Mr. Stanhope cannot, with the impending dissolution in front of him, be reasonably expected to take up the question of organisation in its entirety, and in the face of the conflicting opinions and, in some instances, not altogether satisfactory evidence respecting the pay and stoppages, these matters will probably be deferred for future consideration. But the Indian drafts overshadow all other matters, and provision for them is imperatively demanded, for the moral effect produced on the natives of India by an avowed and acknowledged inability to keep up our forces there is far more serious than a mere actual deficiency of two or three thousand British soldiers. The solution proposed almost in despair by Sir R. Buller, treating certain battalions in the Mediterranean as home battalions, strikes us as very much like drawing on capital. The Mediterranean may, at any moment, become a centre of military and political uncertainties, and a weakening of the efficiency of any battalion there, such as would result from imposing on it the supply of drafts, is to be avoided. We have there efficient troops, let them remain efficient. But we are fortunately at peace just now, and the task immediately at Mr. Stanhope's hand is to devise some plan by which the particular battalions now threatened during the next year with a deficiency of men can be saved. To do this must cost money, but no one can complain of the cost if he admits, what is an acknowledged fact, the approaching deficiency. The nation struck out men under twenty years of age from India, and the nation must provide substitutes. Where opinions differ so much as to the best course to be followed, it would be difficult to prove the superiority of any one in particular, but the best way to insure confidence in the plan adopted will be to fix somewhere personal responsibility for its recommendation. There must not be in this matter any fictitious assumption of responsibility. Undoubtedly, Mr. Stanhope will have some difficulty in selecting a military adviser to help him, for even on most important points on the organisation question his responsible advisers differ to a marvellous degree among themselves. His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commander-in-Chief "doubts" that we could mobilise one army corps, the late Adjutant-General says we could mobilise even two. The present Adjutant-General proposes a plan for lightening the pressure of the draft question, and the late Adjutant-General pronounces it to be the most absurd plan he ever heard of. Lord Roberts is in favor of a long-service army in India, and is vigorously opposed by military men whose opinions may be regarded as entitled to an equal amount of weight.

THE LONDON *GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, MAY 17.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut-Col H H Hardinge retires on retired pay.

Lieut-Col R E Mundy, from half-pay, to be Lieut-Col, vice H H Hardinge.

To be Majors—Maj S D Rainsford, from Supernumerary to the establishment, vice W C W Arbuthnott, promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay; Capt K S Dunsterville, from the Seconded List, vice F O B Foote, promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay; Capt A Tracey, from the Seconded List, vice E G H Bingham, promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay; Capt W A Smith, vice E B Standbridge, promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay; Capt G H Bittleston, vice E H Walker, promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay.

Capt A Chambers retires on retired pay.

Capt A T Warre retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

To be Capts—Capt C E Maturin, from the Seconded List, vice W A Smith; Lieut E P Smith, vice G H Bittleston; Lieut W H Onslow, vice A Chambers; Lieut J H Mansell, on the Seconded List; Lieut N S Bertie-Clay, on the Seconded List; Lieut F H F R M'Meekan, vice A T Warre.

The undermentioned officers are seconded:—Lieut. R. H. Massey, for service with a Bombay Mountain Battery; and Lieut D Bremner, for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

To be Sec-Lieuts.—Gent Cadet J H Massie, from the Royal Military Academy, in succession to Lieut R H Massie: Gent Cadet T M Luke, from the Royal Military Academy, in succession to Lieut C E O'Leary, deceased; Gent Cadet J A Fitz Gibbon, from the Royal Military Academy, in succession to Lieut F P Smith; Sec-Lieut F W Mackenzie, from the Argyll and Bute Artillery, in succession to Lieut D Bremner; Lieut A Houstoun, from the Antrim Artillery, in succession to Lieut W H Onslow; and Lieut C R Kelley, from the Mid-Ulster Artillery, in succession to Lieut F H F R M' Meekan.

Capt H L A Jenkinson to be Adjutant, vice Capt G H Bittleston, promoted.

J R Collicott, Gent, to be Lieut District Officer, for service as an Inspector of Ordnance Machinery.

E H Robinson Gent, to be Lieut District Officer, for service as an Inspector of Ordnance Machinery.

Second-class Master Gunner J Cox to be Qrmr, with the hon rank of Lieut, vice Hon Lieut C Harris, deceased.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs (East Kent Regt)—Lieut A L Lynden Bell to be Adjt, vice Lieut E C M Parry, who has resigned that appointment.

The Norfolk Regt—Sec-Lieut F H Goldthorp is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—The undermentioned officers are seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps:—Lieut F M Lane, Sec-Lieut (now Lieut) G D M Moore, and Sec-Lieut D G Bryce; Gent Cadet G J Farmar, from the Royal Military College, to be Sec-Lieut, in succession to Lieut W F Walter, promoted.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Sec-Lieut K E Nangle is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps; Sec-Lieut P S Beves, from half pay, to be Sec-Lieut, vice K E Nangle, with precedence next below Sec-Lieut T E Clarke.

The Worcestershire Regt—Lieut T I Drever is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps; Gent Cadet P Hart Dyke, from the Royal Military College, to be Sec-Lieut, in succession to Lieut G R Cassels, seconded.

The Manchester Regt—Sec-Lieut E G Bromhead, from the Duke of Connaught's Own Sligo Artillery (Southern Division Royal Artillery), to be Sec-Lieut, in succession to Lieut H L James, promoted; Queen's India Cadet, H M W Souter, from the Royal Military College, to be Sec-Lieut, in succession to Lieut O G Gunning.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Capt F S H Rickards is seconded for service as an Adjt, of Volunteers; Lieut A H Bacon to be Capt, vice F P English, seconded; Lieut F G Pierce is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps; Sec-Lieut E Fetherstonhaugh to be Lieut, vice A H Bacon.

Brevet—Lieut-Col T H Holdich, R E, to be Col in recognition of his services during the Zhob Valley Expeditions, 1889 and 1890.

MEMORANDA.

Col Sir N W D Pringle, Bart, from Lieut-Col half-pay, retires on retired pay.

Lieut-Col G R Hadaway, half-pay, Royal Artillery, retires on retired pay.

Lieut-Col W C W Arbuthnott, half-pay, Royal Artillery, retires on retired pay.

Lieut-Col J G Anderson, half-pay, retires on retired pay.

Qrmr and Hon Lieut W Lewsey, the Royal Dublin Fusilers, is granted the hon rank of Capt.

Reserve of Officers—F de V Creighton, Esq, late Capt the King's (Shropshire L I), to be Capt.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surgeon-Capt G W Murphy, M B, to be Surg-Maj.

NOTICES.

Rowland's Odonto

is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from Bismutht or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask any Chemist or Druggist for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

Rimmel's Perfumery

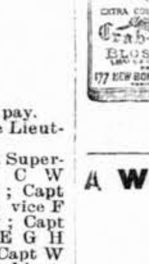
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.
Rimmel's Lavender Water,
TREBLED DISTILLED.
Rimmel's Florida Water,
Most Cooling and Reviving.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
Refreshing, Invigorating.

EUGENE RIMMEL, LIMITED,
LONDON & PARIS.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling. Mention this Paper.



DELICIOUS NEW PERFUME

Crab-Apple Blossoms, Reg.

(Extra-Concentrated).

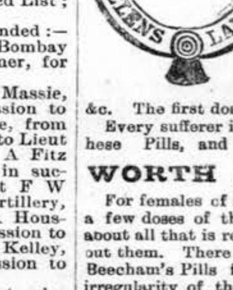
"It would not be possible to conceive of a more delicate and delightful perfume than the Crab Apple Blossoms, which is put up by the Crown Perfumery Co., of 177, New Bond Street. It has the aroma of Spring in it, and one could use it for a lifetime and never tire of it."—*New York Observer.*

Sold everywhere by all principal dealers in perfumery.

MADE ONLY BY THE
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A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS



Are universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of hese Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are Facts testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find Beecham's Pills the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

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NOTICE.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 8 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 12 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the [illegible] postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the wholesale Rates on application.